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The Yolo Democrat.

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The Yolo Democrat

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WOODLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Cards in this Directory, two lines, Daily and Weekly, $1 per month; or in advance $10 a year.

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE, office at Elston & White's Drug Store, Galbraith's Block.

DR. GEO. H. JACKSON, office over Webber's Drug store, west side of Express Office.

DR. THOS. ROSS, Physician and Surgeon, office at Proctor's Drug Store.

DR. A. STRONG, Physician and Surgeon, office at Proctor's Drug Store.

DR. A. B. MERRITT, Physician and Surgeon, office at Proctor's Drug Store.

DR. B. H. PIERSON, Physician and Surgeon, office at Proctor's Drug Store.

DR. W. T. LUCAS, office over Webber's Drug store, one door west of Express Office.

C E. PINKHAM, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, office over Bank of Woodland.

PRATHER & HOLMES, Dentists, office up stairs Bank Building.

DR. L. WELGES, German Physician, office and res. First st., first house south of Main.

DR. I. N. HODGEN, Practical Dentist, Room 2 (up stairs), Excelsior Block.

DR. A. N. DICK, Practical Dentist, office over Webber's drug store.

VARIOUS MANUFACTURERS.

WOODLAND FLOURING MILL, J. P. Rhodes, N.W. cor. First and Court streets.

P KRELLENBERG, Furniture Dealer and Manufacturer, S. W. cor. Main and Third.

MRS. T. C. POCKMAN, Shirt Manufacturer, Masonic Block, East Woodland.

RAG CARPET MANUFACTORY, west of Rupley's Corners, south side Main street.

J K. SMITH, General Furniture Dealer, College Block, near Railroad street.

BROOM MANUFACTORY, L. Carpenter, Rue building, near Exchange Hotel.

H P. MARTIN, Patent Stone Manufacturer and Marble Works, cor. Main and 3d sts.

DRUGGISTS AND JEWELERS.

C W. PROCTOR, Drugs, Paints, Perfumery, etc., one door east of Porter's Grocery.

ELSTON & WHITE, Drugs, Paints, Stationery, Perfumery, etc., Galbraith's Block.

MACK WEBBER, Drugs, Medicines, Perfumeries, etc., one door west of Express Office.

G W. GREEN, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Stationery, Toys, etc., College Block.

L MACHEFERT, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc., one door east of Porter's grocery.

C S. GRAY, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, in C D Morin's Store, opp Express Office.

BARBERS AND BATH ROOMS.

PETER HUMMEL, Shaving 25 cents, Haircutting 25 cents, opp. Fashion Stables.

EMILE DINZLER, Fashionable Barber; Haircutting 25c, Shampooing 25c. College Block.

BATH ROOMS AND BARBER SHOP, WM. Knox, one door east of Craft House.

JAKE SCOTT, Pioneer Barber, one door east of Frazer & Co's butcher shop.

MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS.

MISS MILLIE ROBINSON, Fashionable Dressmaking, at Green's, College block.

MRS. WEBBER, Fashionable Dressmaker in all styles, over Nickelsburg's store.

MRS. H. U. OGBURN, Millinery in the latest modes, one door east of Pendegast & Co.

MRS. M. C. CURTIS, Dressmaking, also Candies, etc, east of Postoffice.

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO., Fashionable Milliners, College Block, Main street.

WAGON-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, &c

R B. JOHNSON all kinds of Blacksmithing, opposite Tackney House.

PERRY & HARRIS, Blacksmiths and Machinists, First street, south of Bank.

J SOVEREIGN, Wagon Maker and Blacksmith; shop on First street, north of Main.

DUNPHY & STOCKING, Blacksmiths, Horseshoers, etc., opp. Exchange Hotel.

B F. READY, Blacksmith, Horseshoer, etc. southeast corner Main and Second streets.

DIETZ & KNOX, Carriage and Wagon Makers, iron work, etc., cor. 1st and Main.

P FITZGERALD, Blacksmithing and Horseshoeing, Main street, opp. Tackney House.

A WEAVER, Wagon and Carriage Maker, Blacksmithing, etc., east of Wash'n Hall.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

J G. SCHWALM, Groceries and Provisions, opposite Washington Hall.

J I. EATON, Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., cor. Main and Third sts.

T J. ADAMS, Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., Main street, near Second.

J H. EATON & SON, Grocers and Provision Dealers, Fruits, etc., Galbraith's Block.

A D. PORTER & CO., Groceries, Provisions, Gen'l Family Supplies, Craft House Block.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAILY AND WEEKLY DEMOCRAT, Wm. Saunders, Ed'r & Pub'r, Freeman's block.

YOLO MAIL, W. W. Theobalds, Editor and Publisher, office in Burns' block.

DEPUE & CO., Compilers "Illustrated History of Yolo County," Excelsior Block.

WOODLAND WATER WORKS, J. W. Peek, southeast cor. Main and 4th streets.

FRANK DURSTON, Bill Poster and Advertising Agent, P. O. box 152.

NEWS DEPOT, E. Berg, Papers, Periodicals, from all parts the world, op. Capital Hotel.

WOODLAND GAS WORKS, J. D. Stephens Pres't, F. M. Brown Supt., 4th and Main.

WOODLAND POULTRY YARD, Mrs. C. H. Sprague, east of Railroad Depot.

PUGET SOUND LUMBER YARDS, A. Powell manager, near railroad.

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND PAINTERS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, J. W. King, every style of Photograph, over Porter & Co.

PORTABLE PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, W. J. Vandiveer, Exchange Hotel corner.

E HOERNLEIN, House, Sign and Carriage Painter, south side Main, bet. 2d and 3d sts.

J H. HARTSON, House and Sign Painter, Washington Hall building.

ATTORNEYS, NOTARIES, ETC.

E R. BUSH, Attorney-at-Law and Searcher of Records, office in Court House.

C H. GAROUTTE Attorney-at-Law, office in Court House.

W B. TREADWELL, Attorney-at-Law, office at Court House.

J C. BALL, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, office over Bank of Woodland.

C P. SPRAGUE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office in Bank building.

JOHN LAMBERT, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, over C. S. Frost's office.

C S. FROST, Attorney and Conveyancer, Land Agt., one door west of Express office.

S G. HARPER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Harper's building, up stairs.

F E. BAKER, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Room 1, Excelsior Block.

MARSHALL, CRAIG & GRANT, Att'ys and Counsellors at Law, Excelsior Block.

P H. SIBLEY, Attorney-at-Law and Justice of the Peace; office in Town Hall.

GEORGE ALFORD, Town Marshal and General Collector, office in Town Hall.

WARREN POWERS, Constable for Cache Creek Township, office in Town Hall.

NIGHT-WATCHMAN and Police Officer, Wm. Coulter, headquarters at Town Hall.

TAILORS AND SHOEMAKERS.

BENOIT BROS., Fashionable Merchant Tailors, north side Main, west of Railroad st.

J A. BUTZ, Fashionable Merchant Tailor, College Block.

L ZIRKER, Merchant Tailor, Repairer, etc., College Block.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, Wm. Williams, one door west of Adams' Grocery.

C MILLER, Boot and Shoemaker, two doors east of Postoffice.

JOHN ZECHER, Boot and Shoemaker, next door to Knox's Barber shop.

J G. HUDSON, Boot and Shoemaker, southwest corner Main and Railroad streets.

A STAMPEHL, Boot and Shoemaker, a few doors east of Washington Hall.

VARIETY STORES.

WOODLAND VARIETY STORE, Geo. C. St. Louis, Stationery, Toys, etc., opp. College.

VARIETY STORE, Mrs. P. Hafky, Groceries, Tobacco, Toys, etc., north side of Main st.

UNCLE JOE LABUSIER, Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Tobacco, etc., opposite Postoffice.

J C. O'CONNOR, Stationery, Candies, Nuts, Tobacco, etc., next door to Fashion Stables.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

R FORRESTER, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Crockery, etc., opposite Postoffice.

A NICKELSBURG & BRO., Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, etc., Freeman's Block.

A ALEXANDER, Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, etc., White House.

CHARMAK & LEVY, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Groceries, etc., Excelsior Block.

GOSLINER & CO., Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hosiery, etc., Bank Building.

S T. PENDEGAST & CO., Boots and Shoes, Clothing, etc., north side of Main street.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

CAPITAL HOTEL, John Tackney, Proprietor, corner Main and First streets.

CRAFT HOTEL, J. I. McConnell, Proprietor, Main street, bet. First and Railroad streets.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE, M. H. Torrence, Main, between Second and Third streets.

TACKNEY HOUSE, John Tackney, Prop'r, West Main street, opp. Catholic Church.

HELVETIA HOTEL, F. Burge, Proprietor, south side of Main, and west of R.R. sts.

FRENCH RESTAURANT, B. Dennery, Proprietor, two doors west of Express Office.

PALACE RESTAURANT, Mrs. M. Davidson, Proprietor, Main street, opp. College.

WM. RAWSON, Private Boarding House Masonic Block, East Main street.

BUTCHERS, BAKERS, ETC.

YOLO MARKET, Frazer & Co., old stand, north side of Main, bet. 1st and 2d streets.

WOODLAND BAKERY, Otto Schluer, Proprietor, First st., north of Capital Hotel.

WOODLAND MEAT MARKET, Barnes & Co., a few doors west of Postoffice.

YOLO (Branch) MARKET, Frazer & Co., southeast corner Main and Railroad sts.

AUGUST DIEUDOMIE, Fish and Game Market, third door east of Postoffice.

BANK, INSURANCE, LAND & GRAIN.

BANK OF WOODLAND, Money Loaned and Exchange drawn; cor. Main and First.

THOMAS & HUNT, Buy and Store grain, etc. office in Excelsior Block.

LAUGENOUR & BROWNELL, Dealers in Grain, Wool, etc. in Express office.

GEORGE D. FISKE, Life, Accident and Fire Insurance, Land Agency, etc., P. O. block.

HARLAN & STEPHENS, Dealers in Grain, Wool, etc., office, rear of Bank of Woodl'd.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS, W. F. Moses agent, one door west of Bank.

PLANING MILLS & LUMBER YARDS.

PLANING MILLS, Caldwell Bros. Prop's, also Contractors, etc., near Water Works.

RAILROAD PLANING MILLS, H. D. White, Wood and Iron work, Main st. near Depot.

PIONEER LUMBER YARDS, R. H. Newton & Co., corner Court and Railroad streets.

SALOONS, BREWERIES, ETC.

YOLO BREWERY, Schuerley & Miller, Proprietors, west Main street, north side.

WOODLAND BREWERY, Wirth Brothers, Lincoln Avenue, west end.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUORS, L. Dreyfus, opposite Express Office.

PACIFIC SALOON, C. Seiber, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., next to Pendegast & Co.

DINZLER'S SALOON & LUNCH HOUSE, Adam Dinzler, S. E. cor. 2d and Court sts.

CACHE CREEK SALOON, Thomas Pierce, Liquors, Cigars, west of Fashion Stables.

HARRY GALLIHER, Eagle Saloon, Burns and Dietz Block, Main street.

A DEHLIER, San Francisco Beer, Wines and Liquors, opposite Capital Hotel.

LASKY'S SALOON, I. Lasky, Wines, Cigars and Liquors, College Block.

PIONEER SALOON, W. W. Woods, Wines, Liquors, etc., opposite Postoffice.

ABE'S, Abe Morris, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Main street, opposite Postoffice.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE SALOON, Voorhees & Berry, next to Capital Hotel.

CAPITAL HOTEL SALOON, John Tackney, Wines, Liquors, etc., in Hotel building.

GOLDEN EAGLE SALOON, John Moore, Wines, etc., next Wood's Hardware Store.

CRAFT SALOON, C. Barr, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, east end of Craft Hotel.

STEGALL'S OLD CORNER, H. Stegall, Wines, etc., northeast cor. Main and RR. sts.

FASHION SALOON, Wilcox & Sproul, Wines, etc., northwest cor. Main and RR. streets.

SWISS SALOON, C. Bush, Wine, Beer and Cigars, Washington Hall.

EXCHANGE SALOON, A. W. Tucker, adjoining American Exchange Hotel.

EMPIRE SALOON, Geo. W. Bentley, Cor. Second and Main streets.

WOODLAND WINERY, J. Q. A. Clark, Proprietor, opp. Water Works, east Main st.

HARNESS-MAKERS, ETC.

T J. PRIOR, Harness Maker and Dealer in Harness and Saddle Materials, Prior's bdg.

L DIETZ, Harness, Saddles, Robes, Whips, etc., Dietz & Burns' block.

S B. RELYEA, Carriage Trimmer, etc., shop next door east of Town Hall.

D TOBIAS & BRO., Harness Makers, etc., south side Main, near Railroad street.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, ETC.

H B. WOOD, Shelf and Heavy Hardware Farming Tools, Wagons, etc., Main street.

F S. FREEMAN & CO., Hardware, Farming Implem'ts, Machinery, etc., College Block.

H KUHN & BRO., Stoves, Tin and Water Pipe Fitting, Pumps, etc., College Block.

C D. MORIN, Stoves, Tinware, Water Tanks, Gas and Water Pipes, opp. Express Office.

C F. GRISWOLD, Stoves, Tinware, Gas and Water Pipes, Pumps, etc., near Postoffice.

CARPENTERS AND PLASTERERS.

CARSON & GLENN, Architects and Builders, shop in White's Planing Mill, near R.R.

A STAMP, Carpenter, Housebuilder, etc., Washington Hall building.

J C. NEFF, Plastering, Kalsomining, etc., residence on Railroad street.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES, Pockman & Smith, First street, north of Main.

CITY LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLES, Uncle Henry, opposite Exchange Hotel.

ELDORADO LIVERY STABLES, T. C. Pockman, Main street, near Third.

FASHION LIVERY AND FEED STABLES, Marders & Lawson, cor. Main and RR. sts.

MUSIC AND MUSIC TEACHERS.

JOHN A. APPERSON, Teacher of Brass and String Music, one door west of Postoffice.

THE ELLIS BAND, L. Ellis, Leader; Brass and String Music furnished on application.

Churches, Societies, Etc.

Christian Church, Railroad street south of Main; services Sunday morning and evening, and Thursday evening.

Congregational, First street south of Main; services Sunday morning and evening, and Thursday evening.

Methodist Episcopal, West Main street, south side; services Sunday morning and evening, and Thursday evening.

Catholic, West Main street, north side; services Sundays and Holydays.

Baptist, at Washington Hall, West Main street; services Sunday morning.

Seventh-Day Adventists Third street south; services Saturday morning, and Tuesday and Friday evenings.

Hesperian College—J N Pendegast, President, J K Smith, Secretary. Faculty—Profs. A M Elston, R A Grant, F A Pedlar, W C Ridgway, I Brown; Miss Elma Edwards, Music Teacher.

Public School, J W Goin, Principal; Assistants, Miss Bettie Woods, Mrs. Pedlar, Mrs Dexter, Miss M E Freeman, Miss Genoa Lawson, Mrs Grant, Mrs DeLong and Miss J M Kean.

Public Library, opposite Capital Hotel. Mrs L F Craft, Secretary; open every evening.

F & A M, Hall East Main street between 3d and 4th.

R A M, meet at Masonic Hall 1st Wednesday in each month.

Odd Fellows' Hall over Bank of Woodland; meet Saturday night.

Good Templars, Hall West Main street, south side; meet Wednesday evening.

A O U W, meet in Odd Fellows Hall Tuesday evening.

O K S B, (Jewish) meet Sunday at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Knights of Pythias meet Monday evening at Good Templars Hall.

Turn Verein, Turners Hall, meet 1st Wednesday in each month.

Ladies Relief Society, Mrs A Alexander, President; Mrs. W. W. Brownell, Vice-President; Mrs. C. W. Bush, Treasurer; Mrs. Dr. Parramore, Secretary.

Woodland Fire Company, No 1, W F Moses Foreman, L Chase engineer.

Cemetery Association, Jason Watkins President, J K Smith Secretary.

Woodland Race Course, — Parker manager.

Postoffice, L Walker P M.

Telegraph Office, Postoffice building, R A Fitzgerald operator.

Railroad Agent, E Valentine; residence at the Depot.

County and Town Officers.

S. C. Denson, District Judge Sixth Judicial District for Yolo Co.—Regular Terms, January, May and September.

E R Bush, County and Probate Judge.

John Lambert, Joint Senator for Yolo and Solano.

W M DeWitt, Assemblyman.

Supervisors—S N Mering, J C Smith, Wm Sims, R F Hester, R H Newton.

Carey Barney, Sheriff; John E. Maltby, Under Sheriff.

D M Burns, Clerk and Auditor.

R W Megowan, Recorder.

C H Garoutte, District Attorney.

A C Kean, Treasurer,

R H Beamer, Assessor.

H B Pendegast, Supt. Public Schools.

James E R O'Farrell, County Surveyor.

S L Monday, Public Administrator.

P Krellenberg, Coroner.

County Hospital—Physician, Thomas Ross, Warden, B F Harlan.

Town Trustees—Jas Viers, John M Rhodes, A Nickelsburg, Otto Schluer, Christ Sieber; A Nicklesburg, Town Clerk.

City Attorney—W B Treadwell.

Marshal—George Alford.

Policemen—Wm Coulter and Del Simmons.

Justice of the Peace—P H Sibley.

Constables—Warren Powers, S M Norton.

Public Halls—Central Hall, Geo D Fiske manager; Washington Hall, W W Porter proprietor; Turn Verein Hall, Otto Schluer manager.

ED. MARSHALL. J. CRAIG. W. H. GRANT.
MARSHALL, CRAIG & GRANT,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.
Special attention to Patent Suits and Probate Cases. Excelsior Block, Woodland. apldw

CREED HAYMOND. DARWIN C. ALLEN.
HAYMOND & ALLEN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Office over Gillig, Mott & Co's, No. 53 J street, Sacramento. fe18w

J. C. BALL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY,
OFFICE—Over Bank of Woodland, Main street, Woodland, Cal. ap18w

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
Office, one door west of Express Office; Residence, Second St., between Lincoln and Oak Avenues. myldw

DR. W. T. LUCAS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, over Thomas & Bidwell's Store, Main Street, Woodland. myldw

E. R. BUSH.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Searcher of Records and Conveyancer.
Office in Court House, Woodland, Cal. myldw

F. E. BAKER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
And Notary Public.
Practices in District and Supreme Courts.
Office in Excelsior Block, Woodland. [myldw

DR. A. STRONG,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office, at Proctor's Drug Store, Woodland.
Calls promptly responded to at all hours. mhldw

THOMAS ROSS, M.D.C.M.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office at Proctor's Drug Store. Residence, College Street, fourth house south of Main. mylw

L. WELGES, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
(*Deutscher Arzt, Wundarzt und Geburtshelfer,*)
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—First house on First, South of Main Street, mh5w

T J. ADAMS & CO. ARE PREPARED to furnish Ice; all parties wishing can leave their orders at the C. O. D. Store, where they will receive prompt attention. myld

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

The Junior Senator from Ohio, his Oratory, Style, and Argument in Congress—Automata in Cabinets—Senator Conkling's Style of Listening—Caricaturists Taunt Him With His Perfections—The Difference Between European and American Statesmen—How Some Senators Dress—Buttons Aesthetically and Philosophically Considered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1879.

Yesterday I went to the Reporter's Gallery of the Senate to hear the speech of Senator Pendleton, of Ohio, in favor of giving members of the Cabinet seats on the floor of Congress. The junior Senator from Ohio, who has been given the *sobriquet* of Gentleman George, and who was a prococious Presidential candidate ten years ago, looks like a man of force—handsome, and not over forty-five, though I believe he is quite fifty. He speaks like an orator, indeed too much like an orator. I mean his style was too energetic and impassioned for a subject that was merely didactic and argumentative. He should not have said undisputed things about the duties of cabinet officers and the executive in such a fiery way. But I criticise only the manner, the matter was excellent, and, evidently appreciated by the entire Senate, without respect to party. Senator Conkling was the first to grasp his hand in congratulation when he had finished, and he was followed by Blaine and other Republican Senators, while Mrs. Hayes, who had been listening from the gallery beside Murat Halstead, gracefully congratulated Mrs. Pendleton. The best part of his speech was that in which he referred to the difficulty of securing information from Cabinet officers, even when it was necessary for legislation, and when he spoke of the voluminous departmental written reports, which few read and none understood, and he emphasised the advantages that would accrue from having Cabinet officers on the floor at all times, ready to explain and answer questions relative to their several departments. This is very fine in theory, but Senator Pendleton should serve an apprenticeship as a department clerk. He would learn that a Cabinet officer knows little more about the workings of his department than many a member of Congress knows about statesmanship. He would learn that the clerks of departments run this ponderous government, and that they alone are intimately acquainted with all its heavy and delicate machinery. An automaton capable of signing his name about one hundred times a day to papers that he does not understand, would make a pretty good Cabinet officer.

There were parts of Senator Pendleton's speech that were heavy, and your correspondent improved the occasion to make observations for the information of the world and posterity.

There is a wide spread opinion that Senator Conkling is a vain man. His caricaturists represent him as a pouter pigeon, or a turkey cock, birds which spread and display their plumage, Darwin says to dazzle the gentle sex. I do not believe Senator Conkling is vain or that he poses before either sex. While he listened to Senator Pendleton's speech, he was engaged all the time with a penknife making the toilet of his finger-nails. Vain men do not so utterly ignore polite conventions. Senator Conkling is both fortunate and unfortunate in his appearance. Men call him fine looking, while women say he is too awfully, ravishingly nice for anything, but his *tout ensemble*, independent of his dress, is what children of the world would call "loud." No, he has neither created or trained his blonde hyperion curls, or moulded his features of Jove, or form Antinous. Wicked caricaturists should not taunt him with his perfections, for he is a true friend, or a genuine hater, as the case may be, and no Senator better deserves the *sobriquet* that has been given to Senator Pendleton.

The chief difference that I have observed between European and American Statesmen is that the former keep their clothes buttoned while the latter do not. But this difference in wearing clothes is not confined to Statesmen merely. If you see a man, on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean, with his "Prince Albert" unbuttoned, you may know that he is a compatriot and will answer to the name of Colonel, Governor, Captain or General. Wearing the coat unbuttoned is a peculiarly American fashion, or, rather, defiance of fashion. When Senator Conkling returned from Europe about eighteen months ago his coat was buttoned up to his chin, but the buttons and button holes became gradually estranged until now only the lowest pair are on intimate terms. In this respect he differs from Senator Bayard and Butler, whose coats are usually united at the top buttons, but free and easy at the lower ones, thus affording unimpeded process to their legs. Analogously Senator, Conkling's style may be called the enfranchisement of the heart and lungs, while the style of the majority of Senators suggests physical freedom in its broadest, loosest sense. It is impossible for me to decide which is the better dressed man, Senator Burnside, of Rhode Island, or Senator Whyte, of Maryland. Regarded spectacularly they are both perfect Statesmen, and leave nothing to be desired. Their clothes are well made, well buttoned, and exquisitely worn. Senator Christiancy was the worst dressed Senator on the floor, notwithstanding the fact that he had the youngest and prettiest wife of them all. But he has taken his wardrobe to Peru, and left his dazzling, plump, golden haired wife on Pennsylvania Avenue. C. A. S.

National Colored Conference.

NASHVILLE, May 7.—The National Colored Conference met this afternoon, with eighteen States represented, including Oregon. Governor Pinchback nominated John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, for Chairman. Lynch denied that the Conference was of a political nature, and said it was called before the exodus begun, to present the grievances of the colored people to the country. The South is the home of the colored people, and they should not be urged to leave it unless with very good reason. But he should not advise them to remain where they were not treated well. He urged calmness, and said when all classes see their mistakes, they will perhaps come together, heal past differences, good will and friendship will prevail, and the South will prosper.

NEW YORK LETTER.

BY A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, April 15, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The world wags on at a furious rate. I am inclined to think that it has become a chronic habit to talk about hard times. There are people who never see anything else, thousands of them, and there are others who, believing no times good in which they are not getting rich at somebody's expense, are never satisfied; but I see too many evidences of activity to credit the assertion that we are still laboring under a great depression. Where is it? It is easy to make charges "in the lump," but where are the special proofs? Let us look at the business of this city for a moment, just as it strikes every observer who goes round with eyes in his head and does not stop to listen to the croakings and groanings of individuals. The most depressed interest of the country and city is real estate. The fact that here there is great activity in that line of business certainly proves something. There has rarely been more building even in our most prosperous years than there is now. The entire island is undergoing a revolution. Houses are going up by the score and hundred in locations where but a few years ago there were unfilled swamps, or rocks on which shanties were perched, and where goats kept ward and watch. Streets and boulevards are being opened, graded and paved, and museums, art buildings and new opera houses are in contemplation. Napolean created a new Paris; the elevated roads here are creating a new New York; and there is just a chance for me to stick another pin here. Wont some alderman rise to the emergency of changing the name of the metropolis? What an opportunity for fame! New York was well enough two hundred years ago, when it was the fashion to compliment the aristocracy of England by naming settlements after them; but it is a shame now, that with the independence of a century, the greatest city in the Western continent still clings to the title of a miserable English duchy. But, *reuenous a nos montous.* The next testimony to good times is in the activity of trade. There is where the story tells. I find no active merchants *who know how to advertise properly* who are at all despondent, and it is to be borne in mind that this is the dullest season in the year, next to the depth of Winter. I find even now the stores well filled with buyers and money flowing freely. I consulted my friend Mr. Smith of the great Pattern Bazaar and the publisher of the *Elite* and other useful periodicals, and he assures me that all the indications are favorable to a year of great activity, though not of heedless speculation. It may be of some interest to Jersey readers of my letter to know that Mr. Smith has recently opened a branch pattern and publication house in Newark, at 22 Bank street. Mr. Smith, it is true, is not a regular merchant, but he is in a position to feel the pulse of the entire business community. It is not always by such houses as A. T. Stewart & Co. that we learn of the activities of trade, for they may be supported mainly by people whose incomes are always sure, but we must take the great and the small together, the wholesale and the retail, the importer and the corner grocer; we must look at the side eddies of the stream as well as at the swift current in the center. And I have been among them all, and if people as a rule are not universally happy and buoyant, I meet with words of cheer and hope. No one can see in our rich country and in its steady progress anything out of which to find biliousness or lay the foundation of dyspepsia.

A third reason for my own hopefulness is in the common amusements of the day and the general tendency towards a higher state of culture and refinement. Where there is life and motion, large audiences and a generous outlay for the luxuries of life, I conclude there must be money, and Col. Mapleson must have thought so, too, last Friday night, when at his benefit at the Academy of Music it is said the receipts were seven thousand dollars. Never in any past season has the opera been more generously supported, and from that highest aim of the lyric stage to pinafore, which may be called the lowest, there has been such popular appreciation as to lead me to believe not only in the possession of cash by the multitude, but in an advance in musical taste which in its way is quite as gratifying. And, as New York is the fountain of prosperity and taste, so I expect to see streams therefrom through the entire land. VIOLA.

WHAT NEXT?

The citizens of California have decided affirmatively the vexed question whether the new Constitution submitted to the people of the State should be adopted, and that by a very decisive majority. It will, of course, be the fundamental law of the State, to which all legislative enactments must conform until it is abrogated or amended. As to whether it will answer the expectations of the people who have adopted it, (for we hold that in a Republican form of government the will of the majority must represent that of the whole people), time alone can determine. If it does not, the objectionable portions of course can be eliminated by amendment, as provided for in the instrument itself. This being the case, and having confidence in the patriotism and final good judgment of the people, we can feel the same sense of security that has heretofore been enjoyed. And this is what will surely follow, for scarcely a voter is *entirely* satisfied with the new instrument; some one or more provisions are objectionable. This could just as well have been done with the old constitution, instead of making an entire new one; and there are but few features in it that any fault is found with. In that way just what the people do want could have been obtained much easier and sooner than it now can be. But the former course was taken, and if it shall be found that amendments are needed they will be delayed just that much longer, and it will no doubt be found just as difficult to amend the new as it would have been the old instrument.

CALIFORNIA PRESS ASSOCIATION

The *Alameda Encinal* a while ago spoke of a proposed "separate press association in the northerly part of the State." We know of no such movement, and hope it is not to be consummated. We trust that, at the annual meeting of the California Press Association in June (or whenever it may be called), that there may be a large attendance, and that ample arrangements will have been previously made by the Executive Committee, so that the meeting will be a complete success. In Ohio and other States these gatherings are made exceedingly interesting and profitable, and are largely attended. There are many things that would prove beneficial to the journalists of this State if brought before them and agreed upon, and we certainly hope the Committee will meet at once and make the necessary arrangements preliminary to the meeting of the Association.—*Lassen Advocate.*

Pursuant to the suggestion made in the *Alameda Encinal*, a few weeks ago, a majority of the Executive Committee—viz: the President, Secretary, and Brother Lyson, of the *Pacific School Journal*—met last Wednesday, and formally discussed the matters pertaining to the next regular meeting of the California Press Association. They concluded that, under the existing condition of the political and social community of the State, it would be better for the Association to defer its Summer session to the middle of July, when no State or County Conventions and no elections will "bother" the "country" newspaper publishers, and when they can have no reasonable excuse for being absent from the meeting of the Association. Wednesday, the 16th day of July, was, therefore, agreed upon as the most convenient date, and the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, as the place of meeting. For this meeting President Boruck will arrange a programme, the rough outlines of which give us assurance in saying will be highly pleasing to the membership of the Association, the details of which will be furnished at an early day. We hope to see a full representation of the Press of the State at this meeting. There is no reason in the world why the publishers and editors of the Pacific Coast should not have an association the equal, in every respect, of any on the Atlantic Coast. Brothers of the Press, give this matter serious thought, and resolve to meet *en m[illegible]* at the Palace Hotel, on the 16th of July.—*[illegible]ameda Encinal.*

O[illegible]

We do not approve of the spirit of a large portion of the press of this State which saw fit to oppose the new Constitution, in still persisting to condemn the instrument after it has become the organic law. We heartily endorse the following sensible remarks taken from the Colusa *Sun:*

The contest is over, and the people of California have decided to adopt a new organic law. It now becomes the duty of all good citizens to try and make the best of it. We sincerely hope that we may get officers and courts that will so construe it that it will work a blessing to the State. And, since the contest is over, let all the little ill-natured things which any important contest will engender, die with it. Men have made remarks in the excitement of the movement that they did not mean; and these should be forgotten. Sometimes a remark, made in good-natured banter, has been taken up and repeated to the injury of the person making it. Let all this, too, be forgotten. We have been very careful, both in writing and in speech, not to wound the sensibilities of any one, and if any one has taken exception to any word we have said, we can assure such that we have entertained no ill-feelings against any one, and do not now. We are willing to believe that whatever ill-natured remarks have been made on the other side have been the result of earnestness in a cause that men believed to be correct.

As American citizens we have now other duties to peform. We are on the eve of an election at which we must elect our entire Supreme bench, all our judiciary through the State, the mighty and powerful Railroad Commission, as well as all our State and county officers. Let us be turning our attention to these things. We are also on the eve of a great National contest, and our State election will have a great bearing on that.

COOL WEATHER AND CROPS.

At present our farmers are indulging in considerable speculation as to the future of crops. While the cool weather is somewhat unpleasant at this time of year, there is no doubt that it is a most excellent thing for the wheat crop. It checks the too rapid and luxuriant growth which warm weather, while the soil is so moist, would most certainly induce, and thereby checks or holds back the tendency to rust which such warm weather just now would be likely to produce. In some portions of the State the warm weather about the last of April and first of this mouth caused some of the early wheat to show unmistakable signs of the incipient stages of this destructive disease. In Yolo county, we have been told by farmers that the wheat stalks at that time took on a kind of slimy substance that materially checked the growth of the stem and caused the lower leaves to turn yellow. From the description given us we are satisfied the trouble was one form of rust. The north wind that occurred on the 3d and 4th of this month, we think, must have checked the spread of the disease, and the ensuing cool weather, which still continues, will be most favorable to the grain thus affected.

THE Solano *Republican* says that editors are "as humane and sensitive as the common run of men," and reminds its readers that personal friends should not become personal enemies just because a difference of opinion and hot discussion on public questions may come up between them. The *Republican* is right. The over-sensitive man who applies to himself everything he sees in his friend's paper that can be made to fit him, and takes it as a personal thrust, intended specially for him, is unreasonable and ungenerous as well as unfortunate. He should try editing a paper through just one canvass for the discipline of mind and soul it would give him. Editors, like other human beings, have no friends to lose, and are seldom fools enough to wantonly destroy "the tie that binds."—*Napa Register.*

"Egg-eating matches" have lately been introduced in the New England States. At Fall River, Massachusetts, several days ago, two men ate a dozen eggs each placed before them, and the question to be decided was which could break and swallow his dozen in the shortest time. The contest resulted in a tie, both men having achieved the feat in forty-two seconds.

Woman.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Woman is an unguessable riddle; a most intricate enigma; a flower which, analyzing, no one can tell to a certainty whether it is poisonous or innoxious. She has been with man from the beginning, and he has not found her out to this day. She is comparatively an unexplored country, a magnetic mystery. Nobody knows what her head contains. Sometimes it seems stuffed with love, tenderness and sympathy, and anon with nothing but grit and gravel. Like the month of April, she is all sunshine and showers. Many a tear drop evaporates in the warmth of her smile before it has a chance to fall. Pains bubble up from her bosom to burst in an atmosphere of joy, like autumnal flowers, springing from the warm bed of her heart to be cut down by the sudden frost of grief. A queer compound is woman. She is composed of modesty, boldness, beauty, silks, satins, jealousy, love, hatred, piety, paint, gayety, gum-elastic, sympathy, tears, smiles, affection and kindness. She talks with her tongue, winks with her eyes, is eloquent in her ways; and yet I can't understand her. How tender is woman; she is as tender as a chicken at times, and anon is as tough in her enunciations as an old gobbler. She must be screened from the hot summer sun, sheltered and protected from the storms of winter; and yet if she makes up her mind to do it, she can even stare at the sun without winking, face a northeaster and be a match for anything. On an average she is as tender as the mercies of heaven; her heart is as much softer than man's as bees' wax is softer than a brick-bat; her sympathies are as delicate as the down on a dove's breast, and her love appears as fresh and unfading amid the sorrows of adversity as the evergreen wreath that encircles the brow of old Winter. Yet, when she gets her back up—oh! cats and broom-sticks, look out for yourselves; she is as high as Olympus, as savage as a sausage machine, as strong as a tiger, and as terrible as a tornado. She can blaze away as though heaven and earth were coming into close quarters, but in a few moments it is all over and nobody is injured. She seems to use every endeavor to coax us male mortals into brighter and happier paths.

B. W. R.

The Military Display.

As announced, the military guards of Sacramento arrived by the 9 o'clock train Friday evening accompanied by the Fourth Regiment Band of that city. On arriving the company formed at the depot and, led by the band, marched through Main street, both sides of which were lined with people eager to witness the parade. After a brief display which was regarded with intense interest and delight, the company marched to their encampment near the depot where everything had been arranged for their reception. Yesterday morning the company formed and paraded the principal streets, after which they marched to the race track and engaged in rifle practice until about 3 o'clock P.M. Some of the shooting was very good, though no great interest was taken in the contest outside of the company. After this the battalion again formed and paraded the streets, returning to the encampment at 5 o'clock. The exhibition drill and bayonet exercise at Washington Hall in the evening was a magnificent display of military tact. The attendance was not large, but those who attended spoke in glowing terms of the exercises and seemed to regret that the attendance was not commensurate with the merit of the exhibition. The dance was a failure on account of the small attendance. To-day the Company will attend services at the Congregational Church at 11 o'clock by invitation of Rev. Theo. Beazley. At half-past 12 P.M. the Company will leave for Sacramento. For good order while on duty the boys of the Company deserve the highest encomium of praise, and should they ever return to pay Woodland another compliment we bespeak for them a hearty welcome.

The Election at the Landing.

KNIGHTS LANDING, May 8th, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The agony is over, and the die is cast. The election passed off very quietly, we had only one little unpleasantness, that ended in a duel of the lungs, loaded with curses, at fifteen paces. Notwithstanding all the strenuous efforts of our potato farmer, the influence of half soles and unpaid lumber bills, and the lavish distribution of five-dollar pieces among the "unthinking majority," the New Constitution carried in this precinct by 103 to 55. I would be extremely sorry, but should the new constitution be adopted and the potato blight visit this section I may have to chronicle the mournful details of a suicide in my next.

D. J.

Colusa Items.

[From the Sun.]

Colusa has a new fire bell.

New hay is cheap and plentiful in the market.

Dr. Belton won the medal at the 500 yards' rifle match, last Saturday, making a score of 45, in ten shots. This was the first time the medal was competed for. At a subsequent trial he made 47 out of a possible 50.

A trip through the country shows an exceeding poor crop prospect compared with what we have been expecting. The river grain is looking well, and that in the small valleys, in the foothills, but there is a strip several miles wide just west of the trough that does not look so well.

Roll of Honor

Of Plainfield School for the month of April: Mamie Griffin 99, Alice Cook, 96, Nettie Grover 96, May Ross 96, Lena Germanhausen 93, Salina Germanhausen 94, Nellie Griffin 9[illegible], Susie Ogden 92, Eva Inyard 90, Belle Cassel 98, Lena Anderson 94, Susie Murray 91, Louis Barker 92, George Ogden 92, Randolph Cook 92, Ulysses Ogden 92, Laren Ogden 90, Henry Johnson 94, Willie Cassel 90, Charlie Green, 90, Frank Ross 90, Sammy Barker 90, Leonard Cassel 90, Eddie Conner 96, Amelia Germanhausen 94, Willie Germanhausen 94, Homer Cook 98, George Ross 98, Theodore Oeste 91, Willie Inyard 90, Anna Speck 90.

MARIAN K. JOHNSON, Teacher.

New Patents.

The Patent Agencies have received official notice of the issue of the following patents to Pacific coast inventors, for the week ending April 29th, 1879: John H. Adams, Oakland, Cal., pillow-sham frame, etc.; R. B. Blowers, Woodland, Cal., fruit drier; R. W. Eaton, Watsonville, Cal., spoke-tenoning machine (reissue); Etienne Guittard, S. F., tin pail; E. J. McIera and J. C. Cebrian, S. F., system of lighting; Geo. W. Williams, San Diego, Cal., animal trap; Samuel A. Youse, Sutter Creek, Cal., piston packing.

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1879.

Coming Home.

"Come, Kitty, come!" I said;
But still she waited—waited,
Nodding oft her pretty head
With, "I'm coming soon,
Father's rowing home, I know,
I cannot think what keeps him so,
Unless he's just belated—
I'm coming soon."

"Come Kate!" her mother called,
"The supper's almost ready."
But Kitty in her place installed,
Coaxed, "I'm coming soon,
Do let me wait. He's sure to come;
By this time father's always home—
He rows so fast and steady;
I'm coming soon."

"Come, Kitty!" her brothers cried;
But Kitty by the water
Still eagerly the distance eyed,
With "I'm coming soon,
Why, what would evening be," said she,
"Without dear father home to tea?
Without his 'Ho, my daughter'——?
I'm coming soon."

"Come, Kit!" they half implore,
The child is softly humming,
She hardly hears them any more;
But "I'm coming soon"
Is in her heart; for far from shore—
Gliding the happy waters o'er—
She sees the boat, and cries, "He's coming!
We're coming soon!"

—*St. Nicholas.*

Pitcairn Island.

This small and rock-bound island, only seven miles in circumference, is, of all pieces of land on the globe, farthest removed from any of the great continents. It will be found in or about latitude twenty-five degrees south of the equator, and longitude 130 degrees west of Greenwich, being nearly half way across the widest of ocean spaces, between Australia and South America, and some distance southeast of the Society Islands. The island was discovered by Captain Carteret in 1767, and named after one of his officers called Pitcairn, who was the first to call attention to it.

A singular interest attaches to Pitcairn Island from the dark romance connected with its settlement by the mutineers of the English ship *Bounty* in 1790. This vessel had been sent out to the island of Tahiti for the purpose of collecting bread fruit trees, which it was proposed to introduce into the West Indies. On the voyage out the crew suffered much from inhuman treatment at the hands of the commander, Lieutenant Bligh, of the Royal Navy; but the mutiny did not take place until the ship had secured her cargo, and was about to return home. On the 28th of April, 1789, the vessel was taken possession of by Fletcher Christian, the mate, who, with a number of followers, forced his superior officer, together with eighteen companions, into a launch, set them adrift, and turned the ship's head toward the island of Toubouai. Here they had determined to land; but the natives presented so savage an aspect that Christian decided to go back to Tahiti.

In spite, however, of the impression produced in the first instance by the natives of Toubouai, it was on this island that the mutineers first attempted to form a settlement. Land was purchased from the chief of the tribes, and a fort was in process of construction, when quarrels ensued, and a part of the white men demanded that Christian should take them back to Tahiti. This was done; but the leader of the mutineers, knowing that he was not safe at a point which would first of all attract the English ship that must certainly be sent out in search of the *Bounty*, determined to seek refuge in some one of the more remote islands. Eight only of the men he had led into crime were inclined to accompany him. With these, however, there was a young Toubouaian chief and his two friends, who had become so fond of Christain they would not leave him. Three Tahitian men, with their wives, also joined the party, and one of the women took with her her infant daughter ten months old. In all, twenty-eight persons determined to follow the fortunes of Christian.

It has been ascertained that a copy of Carteret's "Voyage to the South Seas" was among the books left on board the *Bounty*, and this volume, describing the loneliness of Pitcairn Island, probably determined Christian to search for it as a safe retreat for himself and his followers. From a want of correctness in the latitude and longitude indicated by the original discoverers, the cruise occupied several weeks. When it had begun to appear hopeless, a distant rock was descried rising abruptly in the midst of the ocean. On nearing it this proved to be Pitcairn Island, the asylum sought for by Christian—a rock not two leagues in its greatest extent, far from the haunts of ships and of men. The course of the *Bounty* was directed to a bend in the shore, destined to be her last resting-place, and which has ever since borne the name of "Bounty Bay." After making a survey of the island, Christian divided it into nine portions, retaining one for himself, and distributing the remaining eight among his companions. Every available article was then removed from the vessel, even to the planks from her sides, the copper nails, bolts, etc., masts and sails; and in order to leave no trace which might lead to discovery, they set fire to her hull, and then sunk the remains in twenty-five fathoms of water. This event took place January 23, 1790.

For twenty years the mystery that hung over the fate of the *Bounty* and her mutinous crew remained unsolved. From the time of their leaving Tahiti nothing had been heard of them, and the first tidings came when an American, Captain Folger, touched at Pitcairn Island in 1808, and on his return reported his discovery to the English government. It had been impossible for concord to exist among such desperate characters as the mutineers, and in the course of ten years from the time of their arrival on the island all the Tahitian men, all the sailors, with the exception of one Alexander Smith, who subsequently changed his name to John Adams, and several of the women, had died of violence or disease. In September, 1814, an English vessel called the *Britain* stopped at the island, and found Adams still alive and commanding the respect and admiration of the whole little colony by his exemplary conduct and fatherly care of them. Solitude had wrought a powerful change in Adams, and his desire to instill into the young minds of the descendants of his old companions, who, like himself, had taken wives from among the Tahitian women, a correct sense of religion, had been crowned with complete success. According to the statement of the captain of the *Britain*, a more virtuous, amiable, and religious community than these islanders have never been seen. They were also visited by other English vessels, and the reports concerning them fully corroborated the first accounts.

In 1830 the colony consisted of eighty-seven persons, when a long drought, together with a bad season for their plantations, gave rise to fears that they might be overtaken by famine. It had long been a matter of grave consideration that, as their numbers increased, the want of water would be severely felt, and in consequence a proposal was made to the islanders by the English government to remove them to Tahiti. This proposal in due course was submitted to Queen Pomare, who seconded it with great zeal, and agreed to receive them into her dominions. Early in March, 1831, they all embarked in the *Sarah Anne*, and arrived at Tahiti on the 21st of the same month. A tract of rich land was assigned to them by the queen, and the Tahitians assisted in collecting wood, and also in constructing houses for their new friends, whom they looked upon as relations. One old woman came from a distance to recognize a long-lost sister in one of the surviving women who had left Tahiti in the *Bounty*. A few months, however, at Tahiti convinced the Pitcairn Islanders that they could not be happy in their new home. Their simple, austere mode of life and their rectitude of conduct rendered the licentious and lax morality of the Tahitians most repugnant to the Pitcairn people; and, notwithstanding the kind hospitality shown them, especially by the queen, they determined, if even at their own expense, to return to their beloved island home. This was done in September of the same year, an American brig conveying the little party back to Pitcairn.

Nine years later the islanders were visited by Captain Elliot, of the English ship *Fly*, when they begged to be taken under the protection of Great Britain, on account of the annoyances to which they had been subjected by the lawless crews of some whale-ships which had called at the island. Accordingly, Captain Elliot took possession of Pitcairn in the name of her Majesty, the Queen of England, gave them a "union-jack," and recognized their self-elected magistrate as the responsible Governor. He also drew up for them a code of laws, some of which are very amusing from the subjects of which they treat. The code, however, has been of much service to the simple islanders. Not long after they became British subjects, the inhabitants of Pitcairn began to be distressed about their old difficulty—the inability of the island to support their increasing numbers. They appealed to their English rulers to make some provision for them, and when Norfolk Island, which is situated in the West Pacific, seven or eight hundred miles from Australia, had ceased to be a convicts' penal station, her Majesty's government allowed the Pitcairn Islanders to emigrate thither.

In 1859 two families returned to Pitcairn Island, the heads of which were William and Moses Young, two cousins, aged thirty-three and thirty years. The oldest member of the party was William Young's wife, thirty-nine years old, and formerly the widow of Philip M'Koy. Her children by her first husband swelled the number of emigrants to seventeen, the proportion of the thirteen children being ten girls to three boys. When asked their reasons for leaving Norfolk Island, they pleaded the health of their wives, with whom the severe weather of the latter place did not agree. They further added that they did not consider Norfolk Island as their own; that no one could be kinder than the Governor of New South Wales, of whom they spoke with great respect; but that a schoolmaster and a miller had been placed among them who were not of them, the schoolmaster having charge of the sheep on the island, which they had been led to believe would have been their own property; and that some sappers and miners, with their wives and families, had also been quartered on the island; that their own magistrates, formerly only responsible to the people themselves, were now held responsible to the government for the performance of certain obligations by the people; and that altogether they found it was so different from the life of freedom and irresponsibility, to all but themselves and their elected magistrates, they had led at Pitcairn, that they had a longing to be back to the island, where nobody could interfere with them, however good and kind the intention, and however necessary, perhaps, the interference.

In 1874 these two families were joined by several others from Norfolk Island, and the present population of Pitcairn numbers about fifty persons, among whom is Elizabeth George, 88 years of age, a daughter of one of the nine original mutineers who reached the island in 1790. A grandson of Fletcher Christian is also there. The small community is said to be healthy, moral and religious; they are governed by a "magistrate and chief ruler in subordination to her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain," whose duties are merely nominal, for no case of crime of any kind—and the use of profane language is classed among the criminal acts—has occurred for many years. The name of the present holder of the office is James Russell M'Koy. Divine service is held every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and at 3 P. M.; it is conducted by Mr. Simon Young, strictly in accordance with the liturgy of the Church of England. A Bible class is held every Wednesday, when all who conveniently can, attend. There is also a general meeting for prayer on the first Friday in every month. The observance of Sunday is very strict. Being visited only by chance passing vessels, perhaps not half a dozen times in the year, the islanders are of course entirely dependent upon their own resources.

From their occasional intercourse with Europeans the Pitcairn Islanders have, while retaining their virtuous simplicity of character and cheerful hospitable disposition, acquired the manners and polish of civilized life, with its education and taste. They are passionately fond of music and dancing, the latter characteristic being evidently a legacy from their maternal ancestry. The men are chiefly engaged in whaling and herding cattle, or in cultivating their gardens and plantations, while the women, who seem to be the more industrious class, attend to their families, manage the dairies, and occasionally take part in field labor.

The man that's hanging round.—The Sheriff.

Money in Garbage.

Scribner for May has a paper, by Charles H. Farnham, descriptive of the Docks of New York and their picturesque and varied life, from which we take this interesting paragraph:

In the midst of all this commercial wealth, we meet another side of life at the garbage-dump. The pier is built quite high, that the carts may rise above the heap of refuse on the deck of the lighter even at high tide. The space just under the floor of the pier, between the rows of piles, is inclosed with old planks, and divided into several rooms, one for storing bones, one for tin cans and old metal, one for old boots and shoes, and one for rags. At one dump a room is fitted up for living. The planks are lined with refuse pieces of oil-cloth, then a layer of carpet is spread all around; more oil-cloth is tacked on, and finally the walls are papered and the floors carpeted with more refuse pieces. The room is warm and inhabitable even there under the dock, and but a foot above spring tide. But the whole scene is extremely repulsive, although the business is quite profitable. The city hires a trimmer to trim or pile the loads on the lighter. He lets out this work to two or three Italians for one-half of the pickings, and now and then visits his dump, dressed in broadcloth, kids, and diamonds. The Italians sell the bones, metal, rags, and boots to peddlers, and thus make from $12 to $20 per week. The watchman on the pier told me that they live chiefly on the garbage, that they save enough money in a few years to go home as a Count and spree it a while, and then return from sunny Italy to claw over the garbage of New York. Now and then they allow their wives and sweethearts to come from Baxter street and help pick. Then the garbage pile is covered with a picturesque company of grimy and ragged figures eagerly snatching refuse in a cloud of offal dust. It is a strange phase of life. They have their social distinctions, too, for the cartmen who collect the refuse consider themselves immeasurably superior to the pickers. And certainly they have, at least, the advantage of an honest and hard-working horse.

The Plague in Morocco.

Nothing more horrible has ever been recorded than the ravages of the plague now raging in Morocco. A letter to a gentleman in this city, from the United States Consul at Tangier, gives the following terrible account of the suffering from the famine and from starvation. Living human beings eating the dead is almost an unheard-of horror. The Consul writes as follows:

"All who can, are now running away from this most unfortunate country, where famine, cholera, and typhus has and is more than decimating its population. At Tangier alone we are having from thirty to forty cases of typhus per day, and at the City of Morocco the daily mortality by typhus is from 200 to 250 persons. The ordeal of death is complete; parents eat their children, and at Mayador, Suff, and Casseblanca the starving Arabs eat their dead. The atmosphere is impregnated with deadly poisons emanating from the thousands that are half buried, and the many left out exposed to the sun and rain. The European residents take every precaution, nevertheless nearly one-half have already succumbed to the dreadful disease. The Fatalist Moslems ridicule all such expedients to avoid contagion, believing that all is written by God, and that they must die if so decreed. The garments of the dead by disease are sold at auction for a trifle, and put on to the wretched buyer, who soon after is generally taken sick and follows in the wake of the former wearer. My time has been very much occupied, being President of the Morocco Board of Health, organizing Lazaretto hospitals, etc. My daughter has been sick with fever, and my eldest son with cholera, but thank God, we are all well now, and hope to escape the diseases surrounding us. At any rate, I should remain at my post and do my duty as far and as long as I am able."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Zouave Bravery.

Modern times have their copies of the daring self-sacrifice of Curtius Maximus and Arnold Winkelreid. Says an English paper, the *Household Words:*

The following incident occurred in an Algerian campaign. In the attack on a village, the enemy held a small redoubt, to take which became of vital importance to the French. The enclosure was a loop-holed wall about seven feet high, from inside of which some forty or fifty Arabs shot down the French as fast as they could load and fire. A hundred men of the Zouaves were ordered to assault the place. They attempted three times to do so, but failed each time.

Their captain was killed and both their officers wounded, while nearly a third of their number were placed *hors du combat*. Every man who attempted to get over the wall was killed on the spot, and the remainder of the party began to show signs of hesitation. Perceiving this, a young sergeant turned round to his comrades and said,—

"Take me on your shoulders and throw me over the wall. I shall be killed, but the rest of the men will scramble after me somehow, in spite of the bullets."

This, after some remonstrance, was done. The man was thrown over, and in less time than it takes to write these lines, his companions followed him in, and held possession of the place. Strange to say, the sergeant, though severely wounded, was not killed. Some six months after this event, I hear he has been promoted, and has also had the cross of the Legion of Honor conferred upon him.

The New York Supreme Court has decided that a person who makes a special agreement with a hotel proprietor by which in consideration of remaining a certain period at the hotel, he obtains special or reduced rates, is not thereby made an ordinary boarder and deprived of the privileges and protection of a guest. The case was that of Major-General Hancock versus the St. Rand Brothers, proprietors of the St. Cloud Hotel, and was a suit to recover $2952, the value of jewelry stolen while Gen. Hancock was absent from his apartments.

One hundred and fifty-three thousand two hundred and seven emigrants arrived at the several ports of the United States last year, an increase of nearly 25,000 over 1877. The largest number, 31,958, came from Germany. Only 8,468 came from China. Twice that number came from Ireland.

Longfellow's Marriage.

Stephen Longfellow, who was married in Jersey City, on Friday night, to Ann J. Hennessy, of Charlestown, Mass., is a nephew of the poet Henry W. Longfellow, and was born at the homestead of Gen. Wordsworth, of Revolutionary fame, in Portland, nearly forty-five years ago. His bride was a saleswoman in the dry-goods store of R. H. White & Co., and is a comely Irish girl of less than seventeen years. Stephen Longfellow has for many years been employed in the United States Coast survey Service, as was his brother Henry W., who died some years ago. These brothers were reputed to be two of the most talented engineers in the service. Stephen has held important positions, and his stations have been scattered along the Atlantic coast and on the great lakes. He has a wife and children in Philadelphia, and it is rumored that the wife obtained a divorce some time ago on account of his dissipation. Some of his friends deny this, and aver that he is still bound by the ties of marriage. He has been in Boston for several months, but has never lived in Cambridge, which place he gave as his residence when married to Miss Hennessy.

Some time previous to Thanksgiving day he formed the acquaintance of the Hennessy girl. On Thanksgiving day he broke his leg by a fall, and subsequently suffered amputation at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Miss Hennessy had left the employ of White & Co. previous to this, and during his confinement she frequently visited him at the hospital, giving her mother various excuses for her absence from home. Whenever she neglected to visit him, he invariably sent a note to her, which she told her mother was from a friend who was trying to get her a position in some store in town, or from the proprietor of a shop who had sent for her. After he had recovered so as to be able to leave the hospital she absented herself from her home for a whole week, telling her mother that she was on a visit to a friend, the daughter of Dr. Worden of the navy, who lived in Somerville, which was proved to be untrue. The two apparently became infatuated with each other, and were together as much as possible. One evening in February they came with another couple to the Tremont House, late at night, and entered the ladies' parlor. The other young man, who is unknown, applied to the clerk, Mr. Wilson, for a Justice of the Peace to perform a marriage ceremony. No such magistrate being in the house, Mr. Wilson went in quest of one, and found one in the Parker House. Upon returning to the Tremont, however, it was ascertained that Longfellow, and not his male companion, was the candidate for marital rites; but the Justice refused to perform the marriage ceremony for two reasons, that the would-be bridegroom was drunk, and, besides, a gentleman present who knew Longfellow, expressed his belief that he already had a family. The woman was doubtless Miss Hennessy.

Shortly after this Mr. Longfellow's friends sought to break up the match. They invoked the aid of the Charlestown police, and asked that Miss Hennessy be arrested in order that she might be frightened into returning the jewelry, money, and other presents which they alleged he had given her to the value of $800 or $900. Most of this money, they said, he had borrowed from acquaintances. Be this as it may, it is sure that he had quite a large sum of money in his possession on the night of the Tremont House adventure. His friends told the officers that he had been on a protracted spree, and they thought he was not responsible for his acts. The girl, however, kept out of the way of the officers and escaped arrest. The police speak rather slightingly of the girl, but make no specific accusation against her.

The home of the Hennessys is of the humblest sort. The house is an old wooden rookery, standing in Chelsea street, in the Charlestown district, directly opposite the navy yard barracks. The main room, occupied by the family, is in the basement, and by descending the four or five steps from the street and stooping, one can enter the apartment and stand erect. The walls and ceiling of this room are of rough wood, covered with a coating of whitewash. The rude chimney stands out from the wall, and behind it is a bed. Shelves around the side of the room contain the few articles necessary for use in the culinary department and for the dining table, which, with two or three chairs, forms the furniture of the room. A stairway without railing leads to the two little rooms above used for bed-chambers. Notwithstanding the appearance of poverty, everything in view was scrupulously neat. The mother, a buxom, honest-faced woman, showed unmistakable grief at the conduct of her daughter.

"I don't know where she is," she said; "I didn't know she was going to be married, God bless her. She was a silly girl, because he's a fine gentleman, and it won't be long he'll keep the likes of her, poor girl. I'm afraid he deceived her. Maybe he's got another wife somewhere in the world. Do you know him yourself? Ah, Anna was as good a girl as ever a mother raised."

And thus the mother ran on, telling how her husband died nine years ago, leaving her with four chiidren, and how she had struggled to bring them up, how Anna's $6 a week helped them along, and how she hoped no harm would come to her child.—*N. Y. Sun.*

GENERAL PUTNAM'S HASTY DINNER.—Among the many sacrificed traditions must go the old story, so often pictured, of Putnam leaving his plough in the furrow to hurry off to the war. So says a writer in the Boston *Advertiser*. Dr. Frederick A. Putnam, a grand-nephew of General Israel Putnam, tells the following story, which, so far as we know, is now finding its way into print for the first time: "The general was about sitting down to dinner in my grandfather's, his brother's house, when the first news reached him that the British had marched from Boston to attack the Americans. There was roast chicken smoking hot on the table when the pounding of a big drum was heard out of doors. "All hurried out, and a darkey was seen coming down the street, crying, 'The British have left Boston to 'tack the Americans!' Gen. Putnam's horse, a big black fellow that would let no one ride him but his master, was ordered to the front of the house. Putnam was urged to stay and eat his dinner, but he replied that he couldn't wait, he was off for Boston. Then he grabbed one of the roast chickens from the table, pulled it apart by the legs, and mounted his horse, gnawing the bones as he rode off for Bunker Hill.'

The Changes in Words.

It is but a few weeks since we heard of a father writing to his son at school to ask him whether he was so hard worked at school that he had not time to write "examinations," but cut it down to "exams." The lad modestly enough answered that the master always spoke of the "exams," and so he thought it was the proper word to use. "Awfully nice" is another of the expressions which the young reader is warned against. We fear that nothing can drive awfully, and terribly, and tremendously and frightfully back to their proper uses. We were present a week or two ago when a fond mother lamented that her child would say "awfully jolly." "It is," she pathetically said, "so tremendously exaggerated." We are surprised, by the way, to find included among these vulgarisms such as "currying favor," and "fell out." To "curry favor" is not, we admit, an expression which we much like. It can, however, as we see by Johnson, plead the authority of Hooker and L'Estrange, while "to fall out," in the sense of "to quarrel," is so good a piece of English that it needs no dictionary authority to uphold it, though plenty could be produced. Most writers, as has been often noticed, have certain words to which they give an unfair preference. But beyond this, each age also has its favorites. Thus "factor" and "outcome" have shot up in a most wonderful way within these half-dozen years; and the barbarous affectation of "cultured" has grown to the dimensions of a common nuisance. Again, a hundred years ago, those whom we now call clever were all "ingenous," while "respectable" held a position far above those who keep a gig. It was very widely applied, and was, in fact, in high favor. Madrid was described as a respectable city, the aged Lord Mansfield as a respectable visitor, while Chesterfield in writing of the hour of death said, "That moment is at least a very respectable one, let people who boast of not fearing it say what they please." A writer of the present day would perhaps contrive to make "notable" supply most of the senses in which respectable was used by our forefathers. He would write of a notable city, a notable vistor and the notable moment of death. This word and its adverbial form, notably, have indeed shot up into favor in the last few years with astonishing rapidity. The rise of "tender" has been sudden, but it is chiefly confined to people who criticise art and poetry.—*The Saturday Review.*

A Mother's Ambition.

A hundred years ago the lot of the mothers in New England was hard; yet few of them would have sympathized with the complaining moan that runs through Kingsley's ballad—

"For men must work, and women must weep,
And there's little to earn, and many to keep,
* * * * * * *
And the sooner it's over the sooner to sleep."

Their "mission" was to be loyal to their God and to their country, to strengthen the hands of their husbands, and to make their sons worthy citizens and godly men. In many a log hut lived heroic women, who thought no toil too hard, no sacrifice too great, if they might educate their sons.

Not a few New England families are proud of the career of some ancestor whose mother worked and denied herself that he might "go to college."

Mary Wilson, of Peterborough, N. H., was married to a good but unlearned man. He had shown himself one of the best officers in Stark's fighting troops, but he and Mary differed on one topic. Should their first-born son go to college, or to the blacksmith's forge?

Mary was somewhat of a belle. She was graceful and witty, polished in manners and tasteful in dress. She brought all her resources to extort her husband's consent to educate the boy. He at last gave in, and the son was sent to Cambridge.

Then once every year during his collegiate course Mary, arrayed in a scarlet cloak, made the journey from Peterborough to Boston. She rode on horseback sixty miles and alone, finding her way by "blazed" trees, as there were few open roads.

She led a pack-horse, laden with large pieces of linen woven by herself, and with other products of the farm. These she sold in Boston, and riding out to Cambridge, paid her son's collegiate expenses.

This she did as his mother, but the woman and her love of dress were seen in the fact that her son was "the best-dressed man in college."

LIVING IN QUIET.—A rule for living happily with others is to avoid having stock subjects of disputation. It mostly happens, when people live much together, that they come to have certain set topics, around which, from frequent dispute, there is such a growth of angry words, mortified vanity, and the like that the original subject of difference becomes a standing subject for quarrel, and there is a tendency in all minor disputes to drift down to it. Again if people wish to live well together, they must not hold too much to logic, and suppose that everything is to be settled by sufficient reason. Doctor Johnson saw this clearly with regard to married people, when he said, "Wretched would be the pair, above all names of wretchedness, who should be doomed to adjust by reason, every morning, all the minute detail of a domestic day." But the application should be much more general than he made it. There is no time for such reasonings, and nothing that is worth them. And, when we recollect how two lawyers or two politicians can go on contending, and that there is no end of one-sided reasoning on any subject, we shall not be sure that such contention is the best mode of arriving at truth. But certainly it is not the way to arrive at good temper.

The history of the world teaches no lesson with more impressive solemnity than this: that the only safeguard of a great intellect is a pure heart; that evil no sooner takes possession of the heart than folly commences the conquest of the mind.

Some unknown philosopher observes: "A little girl who can put on a square patch may not be so accomplished as one who can work a green worsted dog on a yellow ground, but she is of far more value in the community."

The great blessings of mankind are within us and within our reach; but we shut our eyes, and, like the people in the dark, we fall foul upon the very thing we reach for without finding it.

Trees begin to die at the top—men begin to dye there, too.

C. F. GRISWOLD
Manufacturer and Dealer in
COOKING RANGES,
STOVES,
Tin, Sheet, Iron and Copper Work.
THE RICHMOND RANGE
—AND—
The Bonanza Stove!
The very best in market; all sizes on hand.
Tin and Sheet-Iron Roofing, Gas Fitting and Plumbing in all their branches. All work guaranteed.
Store, Two Doors West of the Postoffice, Woodland.
SIGN OF THE BIG TEAPOT ja1w

WOODLAND BAKERY,
OTTO SCHLUER, Proprietor.
Families supplied with Fresh Bread, Crackers Cakes, etc.
WEDDING CAKES SUPPLIED TO ORDER.
Bakery on First street,
Near Capital Hotel. se1dw

REMOVAL.
J. A. Wilson,
FURNITURE DEALER,
Gives notice to his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to
111 J. STREET,
A few doors above his old place, in the same block, where he has a splendid Stock of Furniture of all kinds. Give him a call.
J. A. WILSON, 111 J Street,
SACRAMENTO.
fe10w

Fall Trade.
1878.
Langville and Madison,
YOLO COUNTY.
W. LEVY,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods
—AND—
General Merchandise,
AT LANGVILLE AND MADISON
Has on hand at BOTH these places
Heavy Stocks of
Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Farm Implements,
Building and Shelf Hardware
FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
ETC., ETC.
Ten per cent will be reducted on all Cash Sales of over Five Dollars.
CALL AT LEVY'S.
Pays Cash for Grain and Wool.
no24w.

H. WACHHORST,
IMPORTING
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
79 J Street, Sacramento,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS,
Invites attention to his
Magnificent Stock of Genuine Sterling Silverware.
Ornamental and for the Table—925 fine, warranted to retain its beautiful whiteness and not change to a greyish shade, like coin quality of Silver Forks and spoons.
JEWELRY.—My selection is one of the rarest and most valuable in the State, in Diamond Sets, Stone Cameo, Amethyst, Coral and Solid Gold Sets.
RINGS.—An endless variety of every description from plain Solid Gold to the most elegant Diamond Settings.
CHAINS.—Opera, Neck Opera Guard, Chatelain and Vest Chains, all the new elegant patterns.
SUNDRIES.—Lockets, Charms, Seals, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, Collar Buttons, Gents' Gold Headed Walking Canes, etc.
WATCHES.—Chronometers, Chronographs (quarter and one fifth second) for timing horses, fine English and Swiss watches, American watches from the best manufactories, which I will foward to any part of the country at factory prices.
CLOCKS.—From the plainest to the finest French pendules.
DEALERS in these articles from the interior will be allowed a liberal discount.
Orders Promptly Filled.
Chronometers, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by the best of workmen and warranted.
My customers enjoy this advantage, I purchase my goods for cash from the factories and sell them cheaper than any other dealer here.
Remember the Sign of the Town Clock.
79 J Street, Between 3d and 4th.
ja10w

HURRAH FOR MADISON!
A. HAINES'
New Departure!
Having moved into my NEW AND ELEGANT STORE, I have resolved to change my system of selling goods and henceforth sell only
FOR CASH!
It will be seen that by adopting this method I am enabled to
SELL MUCH CHEAPER
Than any *other House in the Town* and also to keep
MUCH BETTER GOODS!
My stock, as heretofore, will consist of
Dry Goods, Clothing,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
AND MACHINERY.
Call and examine my NEW STOCK. I am confident I can satisfy the most fastidious customer, both as to the quality of Goods and their Cheapness.
The Cash System is the Only System.
Examine my Stock before going elsewhere.
A. HAINES,
no2w Madison, Yolo County, Cal.

CAPITAL HOTEL,
SACRAMENTO.
Corner of K and Seventh Streets.
This Hotel having been newly refitted and refurnished is now ready to offer superior accommodations to families as well as the traveling public. FREE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM THE HOTEL.
no1wly BLESSING & GUTHRIE, Prop.

C. D. MORIN,
At his Old Stand, opposite the Bank of Woodland,
Is prepared to do all kinds of
PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,
—AND—
METAL ROOFING.
And Manufacturer of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares;
ALSO, DEALER IN
STOVES,
PUMPS,
IRON AND GALVANIZED PIPES
OF ALL SIZES.
AGENT FOR THE
CELEBRATED "UNION RANGE"
—AND THE—
"MEDALLION RANGE."
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
OF ALL KINDS IN HIS LINE.
GALVANIZED IRON
WATER TANKS!
All Sizes, made to order.
AGENCY FOR
ROSE'S DEEP WELL FORCE PUMPS
TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS
Can be had at my Store.
Orders from the Country Promptly attended to.
SHOP ON MAIN STREET,
(Next to Gray & Wood's Hardware Store.)
fe1w D. MORIN.

CAPITAL HOTEL.
Woodland.
Having purchased, thoroughly renovated and refurnished this old and favorite house throughout, the patronage of the resident and traveling public is respectfully solicited.
Good Boarding and Comfortable Rooms
At reasonable prices by the day or week. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords.
No Chinese Cooks Employed
Free bus to and from all passenger trains.
JOHN TACKNEY, Proprietor.

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.
Rag Carpet Manufactory.
The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave rag carpets for all who wish them.
PRICES.
Fancy Patterns, per yard.............. 50 cts
Patterns with white warp, per yard.......... 45 cts
Plain Patterns, per yard............... 40 cts
For Sale at Nicklesburgh Bros'.
Orders left at Porter's Store will be promptly attended to.
oc18-3m THOMAS McCANNA.

H. P. MARTIN, Woodland. R. J. Reems, Napa.
Marble Works
—AND—
Artificial Stone Manufactory.
LEATHER'S PATENT
Plain and Variegated
Artificial Stone
For Sidewalks, Hitching Posts,
HORSE BLOCKS, ORNAMENTAL FENCES,
Vaults, Coping for Family Graves, etc., sold or made to order. Also all kinds of MARBLE WORK done to order. Please give us a call and have your work done at home.
H. P. MARTIN, Prop'r,
P. O. Box, 141. WOODLAND, CAL.
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E. V. JOICE & JAMES MASON,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,
No. 6 MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Special attention giving to taking and certifying Deposition of Witnesses. se15-dw

ELSTON & WHITE,
DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Strictly Pure Medicinal
LIQUORS,
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books.
—ALSO—
Agents for the sale of Batchelor's Celebrated KEY EAST CIGARS, and Gravely's Fine CHEWING TOBACCO.
Dealers supplied with Cigars at Manufacturers' rates.
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded Day or Night.
The proprietors being experienced druggists.
Store opp. Postoffice, Woodland, Cal.
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WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
AND FANCY GOODS,
SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS
STATIONERY,
AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.,
ALWAYS TO BE FOUND AT
G. W. GREENE'S
JEWELRY STORE,
Main Street, College Block, Woodland
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice. ap1w

Dr. I. N. HODGEN,
DENTIST.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN
In consequence of the failure of the crops time will be given to all THAT ARE GOOD, who desire it, for Dental Work, in sums of Fifteen Dollars and upwards.
Office in Excelsior Block (up stairs),
Main Street, Woodland, Cal. de15w

A. D. PORTER,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCER
—AND—
Dealer in Produce Generally
MAIN ST., WOODLAND.
ja1w

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

Forty-nine marriage licenses were issued last week.

The police made 1485 arrests during the month of April.

Last month 457 new suits were commenced in the District Courts.

The steamer *Ancon* has been substituted for the *Idaho*, for Portland.

During the month of April there were over 154 marriage licenses issued.

The death record for the past week aggregated 82, against 93 for the corresponding week of last year.

It has been estimated, before the Constitutional election, that the number of voters will be 47,765.

Judge Louderback, of the Police Court, sentenced to jail or to the House of Correction as many as seven women in one day last week.

The fire Marshal reports that during the month of April there were twenty fires, which damaged more or less twenty-three buildings.

Dr. Stephen R. Harris, Mayor of San Francisco in 1851 and 1852, and one of the pioneers of '49, died last week at the Napa Insane Asylum.

Register Kaplan has taken very effective measures to detect fraudulent voting on election day by men who have registered on false affidavits.

The coinage of the United States Mint at San Francisco for the month ending April 30th, is as follows: Double eagles, $2,540,000; silver dollars, $1,000,000.

A morning paper put in circulation an alarming report of a death in this city by the Russian black plague. Dr. Mears characterizes the report as sheer nonsense.

During the month of April 23,672 cubic feet of the stone embankment of the second section of the sea wall were filled in, and 4196 cubic feet of the earth embankment.

The observance of May Day at Woodward's Gardens was one of the most successful that has taken place for several years, there being over 12,000 persons present, principally of rising young Californian cherubs.

The circulation of the Odd Fellows' Library for April was as follows: Romances, 6,040; history, 278; magazines, 281; poetry and drama, 189; biography, 255; travels, 326; science and art, 247; theology, 17; miscellaneous, 250. Total, 7,893.

The trial of Duncan, the bank defaulter, proceeds daily in the Municipal Court. The point raised by the defence that the articles of incorporation of the Safe Deposit Company were defective in the execution, and, therefore, inadmissible, has been overruled.

Henry Smith, the man arrested for stealing $20,000 worth of fine gold from the Mint, waived an examination before the United States Commissioners and was held to answer in the sum of $5000. The United States Marshal has him in custody, as he has not been able to give the required bail.

The steamer *City of Pekin*, which sailed for Japan and China last week, took thirty-three cabin passengers and ninety-two Chinese in the steerage. Among the former were Hon. John A. Bingham, U. S. Minister to Japan, and Hon. George F. Seward, Minister to China, with their families.

The Diocesan Convention appointed to meet in this city on the 7th instant, has been postponed one week in order not to conflict with the election. The Rev. Bishop Kip, who has not voted in thirty years, has been registered, and declares his intention of doing his duty at the coming election.

Henry Smith, the night watchman of the Mint, who was arrested a short time ago, and accused of abstracting from that institution during the past three years some $20,000, has deeded his property, consisting of a house and lot on Broadway, to Henry L. Dodge, Superintendent of the Mint, in trust for the United States.

The monthly report of the Board of State Harbor Commissioners shows a total receipt of $64,830 49, of which amount $34,554 55 are from the wharves and $30,275 94 from the San Francisco Harbor Improvement Fund. The disbursements were $44,872 21, thus enabling the Commissioners to remit to the State Treasurer, $19,958 28.

One evening last week Mrs. Marion Todd and Mrs. L. E. Drake entertained an audience at Young Men's Christian Association Hall, with a debate on the new Constitution. The first lady led off against the instrument, and was followed by Mrs. Drake, who endeavored to show the fallacy of the first speaker's arguments. The chair was occupied by Mr. Comstock.

The Young Woman's Christian Association seems to be doing a good work. The members appeal to the ladies of San Francisco for encouragement in the work of helping poor women to help themselves. At the rooms, No 218 Stockton street, may be seen well made garments which are for sale. Orders are taken for sewing, which is neatly and promptly done by destitute women, who in this way earn their daily bread.

According to the *Real Estate Circular*, the real estate sales of April were the smallest made in any month since September, 1872, at which date the Goat Island excitement was raging. The sales made in that month were 217, of the value of $648,861; only 210 sales were effected last month, of the value of $642,692. Whether the new Constitution is accepted or rejected, we think real estate sales cannot be much more dull than at present.

At the last meeting of the Trade and Labor Assembly, a communication was received from the St. Louis Trades Assembly containing the following resolution, was received, adopted, and referred to the various Unions:

Resolved, That all Trades and Labor Organizations are requested to discuss the feasibility of introducing the eight-hour system, and that all unite in proclaiming to the world, on July 4, 1879, that eight hours shall be a standard day's work.

License Collector Sinton reports that the License Office receipts for the first ten months of the fiscal year 1878-9, $363,878 90, and for the corresponding months of 1877-8, $353,799.25, thus showing an increase of $10,079 65, besides over $40,000, suspended in litigation and denied to be owing, from bankers and money brokers, and not yet collected. In addition to the above creditable showing, it must not be forgotten that under the administration of the present Collector and since the 23d of March, 1878, the schedule of all licenses has been reduced on an average of nearly 30 per cent.

An indignant writer in the *Evening Post* over the initials of "F. I," thus writes of what that paper calls a "Beastly Performance": "What is the matter with the police authorities of this city that they permit an exhibition at the Adelphi Theater to go on nightly of such a character that no decent person could witness it? A young man went there the other night, unaware of the kind of performance given. In describing it he said it was the most immoral, beastly exhibition that could be put on the stage. What are the authorities about? Are our young men to be corrupted by such hellish places?"

A petition to the Governor, signed by a large number of the friends of the late Paul Rieger who was murdered recently while on a fishing excursion in Marin County, asks that a reward be offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers. The petition says that there are in Marin County a number of inhuman savages who will not scruple to take the life of any man for the most paltry gain, and they are emboldened by the fact that none of their predecessors in crime have suffered the penalty of the law. To this petition the Governor has responded by telegraph, offering a reward of $500 for the first conviction, and $300 for each subsequent conviction.

A curious case of voluntary divorce occurred two years ago, but the "divided happiness" anticipated did not continue long. They drew up articles by which they could live apart without a divorce. The husband made over to his wife the household furniture and agreed to pay her $6,000 in addition. The agreement being signed, the wife received $1,000 on account, and that was all she was able to get. This state of things being unsatisfactory to her, she brought suit in the Fifteenth District Court against her delinquent husband to recover the unpaid $5,000, and Judge Dwinelle has rendered judgment in her favor.

The following shows the work done by the carriers of this city during the month of April, viz:

	Delivered	Carried
Registered letters	1.891	......
Mail letters	303,820	598,204
Drop letters	152,937	154,873
Postal cards	163.484	100,471
Newspapers	238,782	98,208

Chief Moses and his party returned from Washington to this city last week. They are this far on the way to Oregon. A large number of ladies and gentlemen met the chief in the parlor of the Russ House. The Indian boy, Otto, so distinguished as a marksman, met Chief Moses, who welcomed the handsome boy in true Indian style. The young fellow was in full dress, and Moses said to the interpreter that Otto was an honor to the whole race.

NEWS SUMMARY.

General Grant was at Hongkong on the 1st inst., and in good health.

General Sir Garnet Wolsley, the Governor of Cyprus, returns to England.

It is anticipated that the immigration from Europe this year will reach 100,000.

A dispatch from Valparaiso, by way of Lisbon, announces that the Peruvian Government has called the nation to arms.

Three thousand West Cumberland colliers, now on a strike, in England, have agreed to send representatives to confer with the masters.

The St. Petersburg *Golos* reports that it is intended to send 12,000 prisoners with their families from Novgorod to Siberia during the summer.

The New York *Sun* declares that the elevated railroads of that city have been consolidated under the name of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad.

The Bulgarian Assembly of Notables has unanimously elected Prince Alexander of Battenberg to the throne of Bulgaria, with the title of Alexander I.

There were forty-nine failures in the city of New York in April, in which the total liabilities amounted to $1,199 883, and the assets were estimated at $633,121.

Congressman Clark, of Iowa, died suddenly in Washington a few days ago. He was in good health the day before, and occupied his usual seat in the House.

A converted Chinaman, Moy Jin Kee, has opened an English School in New York City, on Mott street, and near which one thousand Chinese live. He will be assisted in his work.

When the news of the President's veto of the Army Appropriation Bill reached Chicago thirty-eight guns were fired as a token of approbation. In many of the principal cities salutes were fired.

One hundred and thirty-eight Mormons, in charge of Elder Pratt, arrived at New York a few days ago, and left for Utah. They are all English, and form the first company that has arrived this year.

The appointment of Delegate Cannon, of Utah, on the Committee on Territories, is the first time a Mormon delegate has been assigned to any House Committee in the Congress of the United States.

The Civil Damage bill, which permits recovery of damages resulting from the sale of liquor from owners of buildings wherein the liquor is sold, was signed by Governor Talbot, of Massachusetts, on the 30th ult.

In the city of Cleveland, (O.) Monumental Park has been lighted with the Brush electric light, the effect being much more brilliant with 12 lights than formerly with 110 gas jets, and cost for lighting is $100 less than by gas.

The late thaw and rains are causing a general rise in the rivers of New England. The Merrimac is so swollen at Manchester, N. H., that the mills are obliged to shut down, and some 2,000 operatives are temporarily out of employment.

A circular has been sent to all the Governors of Provinces in Russia, directing them to immediately execute the commands of the newly-appointed Governors General. This order virtually extends the military regime to the whole empire.

A correspondent at Rome says: In consequence of undue importance attached to Gen. Garibaldi's manifesto, the Government has sent a circular to other Governments, declaring it will vigorously repress any attempts to disturb the harmony existing between Italy and other nations.

An awful case of murder, supposed to be under insanity, has occurred at Pocasset, Mass. A man who is a Second Adventist, and had been attending revival meetings, killed his five-year-old daughter, alleging that he had had a revelation from God commanding him to sacrifice his daughter. He professed belief that she would rise again after three days.

A dispatch from Washington says that the House Committee, to inquire into the cause of the present depression of labor, of which Representative Hendrick B. Wright is Chairman, has arranged to leave for San Francisco on the 15th of July, and will take testimony regarding Chinese labor. The Committee will, during the Summer, visit all the large cities East and West and take testimony.

The farewell address of O. B. Frothingham, at Masonic Temple, New York, last Sunday, is, says the *Times* of that city, an event of more than passing interest, not only because it is the leave-taking of one of the last and ablest exponents of the transcendental movement in this country, but because it is essentially a frank and open confession of the failure of the movement itself and its lack of organic power.

The public debt statement shows the increase for April to be $ 9,912; gold certificates, $5,772 600; silver certificates, $1 977,020; certificates of dep sit outstanding, $31,635,000; refunding certificates, $3,104,250; legal tenders outstanding, $346,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, $15,913,000; United States notes, held for redemption of fractional currency, $8,446,338; called bonds not matured, for which the four per cent. bonds have been issued, $171,319,100.

The bill agreed upon by the House committee provides that any holder of silver bullion shall be entitled to convert it into standard dollars of 412½ grains each, or into bars at the same rate of exchange at any mint, but also prohibits the receipt of deposits of silver for any other coinage. The enactment of this bill would, of course, prevent any further coinage of trade dollars. It also provides that outstanding trade dollars shall be exchangeable for standard dollars at par whenever presented at a mint in sums of $50 or upwards.

A special freight train left the Pennsylvania freight depot at Jersey City one morning last week, at eight o'clock, and was to run through to Chicago in twenty-four hours, twelve hours less than the usual time. The train carried 100,000 pounds of tobacco, which was to be delivered in Chicago the next morning on contract. The reason for this haste was that the tobacco was not stamped until May 1st, commencing at midnight. The parties wished to take advantage of the reduction in the tax, which went into effect that day. The stamps affixed cost $16,000.

The New York *Tribune* says: The Committee in charge of the New York Exposition for 1883 have selected a plat near Port Morris, Westchester county. They find there the requisite number of acres of unoccupied land, necessary facilities of approach by water and land, and other advantages, making the spot peculiarly eligible for the site of the great Exposition. The men who are pushing this enterprise seem to be thoroughly in earnest. The act of incorporation, which Congress is to be asked to pass, is prepared, and the New York Exhibition of 1883, which will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of Great Britain's formal acknowledgement of American Independence, may be looked upon as a coming reality.

For some time the most important and the most exciting subject before Congress has been the Army Appropriation Bill which was finally passed, and went to the President for his signature. As was expected, it was vetoed. The return of the bill was accompanied by a long message in which he gives his reasons for non-approbation. He objects to attaching irrelevant riders to appropriation bills. He thinks the bill would make a vital and dangerous change in the election laws of the country, and he urges that the bill would tend to destroy the equal independence of the several branches of the government. The President thinks that existing laws provide against the improper use of the army at the polls.

One day last week a steamship from Liverpool landed at the city of New York 758 immigrants, the largest number, with one exception, arriving by one steamer since 1867. A large increase of immigration is expected this year. The emigrant societies having branches in Norway and Sweden report unusually great preparations for a Scandinavian movement in this direction. Besides English and Irish increase from the condition of labor there, large emigration companies are forming in Southern Germany, where much distress prevails. Thousands of Russian Mennonites are also expected to emigrate hither during the year, owing to a Russian edict which compels military duty after 1880. Immigration has begun at an unusually early date. It is anticipated there will be one hundred thousand arriving at New York before January next.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

FLOUR—The export movement for the week embraces large shipments to Europe and a full cargo to China, with smaller lots to several other countries. The inquiry for shipment at the moment is rather quiet. The local demand is fair. The condition of the wheat market is felt in this, weakening the tone in spite of the improved demand. From January 1st to April 30th the exports aggregated nearly 200,000 barrels valued at nearly $1,000,000.

We quote, Superfine common, $3 75@$4 00; Superfine, $4 12½@$4 25; extra superfine, $4 37½@$4 50; choice and extra choice, $5 00 @$5 25; Oregon, good to choice, $4 75 @ $5 00.

WHEAT—During the month of April, 23 cargoes cleared from this port with 796,000 centals of wheat. The movement since July 1st is now above 9,000,000 centals invoiced at $15,700,000, rising close up to the figures of two years ago. There are now only 13 vessels loading and these are nearly full or provided for. In the present state of the European markets for cargoes now loading there is no encouragement to take up new ships. There are less than 20 here seeking, and not many to arrive for some weeks to come. As the future foreshadows itself to-day, it is probable that there will be carried, of this year's crop beyond the term of July 1st, some million and a half centals or more of this season's crop. Cargoes leaving here now would reach Liverpool or Havre, as the English or French wheat of the new crop is first coming into the market, and would hardly meet much inquiry from buyers at any paying price. Meantime these importing nations are getting all they want for immediate needs from Russia and American Atlantic ports. Crop prospects in all parts of this continent are very flattering. In Europe the Spring is backward, but it is too early now too forecast the crop in that continent. Winter is hardly past in many parts of Russia, and in England and adjacent countries there is plenty of time for sowing still. August and September are their harvest months. On the success of crops in Europe the future hinges.

We quote superfine, $1 40@$1 50; fair to choice milling, $1 50 @ $1 62½; shipping, $1 50@$1 60.

BARLEY—Holders have given up the ghost at last. The sight of the new crop has relaxed the grasp held on stocks all the year. What should have been done before storage, insurance and interest was paid is doing now. Holders are anxious sellers and under a slack demand, prices have weakened, and gone down to a very low point. Feed is sold below 60c., and fair to good Brewing is pressed on buyers at 82½ to 85c. This has led to business, and the market is quite active at the decline.

We quote feed, 60c @ 62½c (all gold); Brewing, 82½ @ 87½c.

CORN—Sellers are anxious, buyers indifferent and prices lower. The new crop promises to be large.

We quote yellow, 82½c @ 90c; white, 90c@95c.

OATS—The movement is small. Stocks of choice are reduced, and there is a little more demand, but cheap feed of other kinds keeps this market weak.

We quote milling at $1 40@1 45; good to choice feed, $1 20@$1 30; common to good feed, $1 00@$1 20.

RYE—The movement is larger, the demand is small and prices lower. We now quote at 85@95c.

BUCKWHEAT—There is hardly any demand, and prices are nominal. For all grades we quote $1 20@$1 30.

MILLSTUFFS—The market is quiet at previous prices.

Bran, per ton	12 00@13 00
Middlings, per ton	17 00@18 00
Corn, ground, per ton, gold	21 00@22 00
Barley, ground, per ton, gold	17 00@18 00

HOPS—The market remains dead and nominal.

We quote California 5@8c; Oregon and Washington Territory 2@6c.

WOOL—Receipts are larger and there is more coming for the month. This gives us lines from which to make selections, and causes more activity in the market. During the week sales aggregated close to 1,000,000 pounds. There is a stirring demand for choice wools, and these are taken as fast as they come. Holders are free sellers, but there is a great deal of competition among buyers who represent Eastern houses. Considerable is shipped via Cape Horn, showing that the purchases are made on account of speculative dealers. We quote below a higher range of prices than previously, and higher than the parity of eastern markets. It is thought that this spurt will soon pass, and the market relapse into a very despondent mood.

San Joaquin—Choice to extra choice,	15½
San Joaquin, fair to good	13½@ 14
San Joaquin, poor to fair	11 @ 12
Southern, fair to good	11 @12½
Southern, poor to fair	9 @10½

BUTTER—Receipts during the week under review have been exceedingly large. Of choicest prints the market has been in general more than well supplied. The demand has not been active and prices have hardly been maintained. For the most part, merchants are afraid to trust to past experience as a guide for the future. We quote last week's prices with great hesitation, reporting a heavily-stocked, dull and weak market, with a tendency to lower values.

CHEESE—Receipts are free and stocks accumulating. The market is dull and weak. Only the very best, and that in a small way will bring 10c.

EGGS—This market has ruled remarkably steady for the week, supply and demand about balancing. Receipts of California are small, and of these few are strictly choice. All such as are choice find ready sale at full figures, and a very few extra choice sell for a trifle above quotations. There are so few of them they are not quotable. A few Oregons have come in and sold at previous prices; high cost there checks export. Utah arrivals also have been rather light, and the market has ruled firmer. Our supply has come mostly from the West; shipments from Omaha have been but moderate, owing to the backward state of the weather, and consequent small supply and higher prices than usual at Chicago and New York. At the close arrivals are light and prices very strong.

We quote: California choice fresh roll butter, 18@19c; common to good roll, 12@17c; Cheese, California, 8@10c; Western Cheese, 10@12c ₩ lb; California Eggs, 19@21c.

HAY AND STRAW.—Arrivals continue free, larger than the demand and the market remains dull and weak.

We quote: Wheat, good to prime, ₩ ton $10 00@$13 00; wheat, fair to medium, $8 00@$9 00; oats, wild, ₩ ton, $6 50@ $10 50; barley, choice, $8 50@$10 00; barley, ₩ ton, $6 00@$7 50; stock, $6 00@ $7 00; straw, ₩ bale, 60@70c.

PROVISIONS—There is no apparent improvement.

We quote: California plain Hams, 9@10; Eastern Canvassed C. S. C. Hams, 10@ 12½c, as to brand; California Lard, 8@8½c; Eastern do, 8@12½c; California Bacon, 7@ 9c; Eastern Bacon, 8@10c; California Smoked Beef, $9 00@$11 00 ₩ bbl; Beef, $8 50@$10 50 ₩ bbl; hf bbl, $4 50@$6 00; Pork ₩ bbl, $13 00@$20 00.

SALMON AND SMOKED FISH.—The catch on the Columbia promises well. There is nothing doing in the market.

We quote, $1 00@$1 12½ for 1-lb tins; bbl, $7@$8; hf bbl, 3@$4 00; all as to quality, where caught and grade of fish. Cod, Pacific, bdls 5@6c ₩ lb; Cod, in cases, 6½@7c; Cod boneless, Eastern, 9@10c ₩ lb; Georges Cod, 9c ₩ lb; Mackerel, hf bbls, No. 1, $10 00 @$11 00; do, hf bbls, No. 2, $8 00@$10 00; do, kits, No. 1, $2 25@$2 50; do, kits, No. 2 $2 00@$2 25.

POTATOES—The market is overstocked, dull and low.

We quote: Choice, 75c @ 85; Good, 60 @ 65; Fair, 50@ 55c; Poor, 30@40c; Onions, $4 00@6 00; Sweet, $2 50@$3 00.

LIVE STOCK AND MEATS—Mutton and pork are weak. Beef is firm.

We quote: Beef, first quality, dressed net, ₩ lb 6½c; beef, second quality, dressed net, ₩ lb 4¾@5c; beef, third quality, ₩ lb 4@4½c; mutton, choice, dressed, ₩ lb 3½@5; hogs, first quality, gross, ₩ lb 3⅛@4c; hogs, second quality, gross, ₩ lb, 3⅝@3¾c, hogs, dressed, ₩ lb, 5½ @ 6c; hogs, dressed, 2d quality, 5c; veal, small, ₩ lb, 7@8c; veal, large, ₩ lb, 6@7c; lamb, spring, ₩ lb, 10@12c.

BEANS, DRIED PEAS—Limas are nominal—other kinds weak.

Lima, ₩ 100 lbs, $5 00@$5 25; Red, ₩ 100 lbs, $1 50@$1 75; Pink, ₩ 100 lbs, $1 30@ $1 40; Bayos, ₩ 100 lbs, $1 50 @ $1 75; Small, white, ₩ 100 lbs, $2 90@3 00; Dried Peas, $2 90@3 00; Dried Peas, Blackeye, $1 00@$1 50; Dried Peas, small white, $1 00 @$1 50; Dried Peas, field pea, $1 00@ $1 50.

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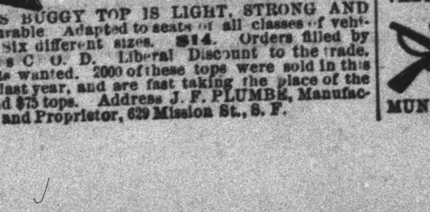
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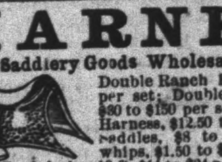
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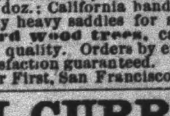
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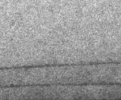
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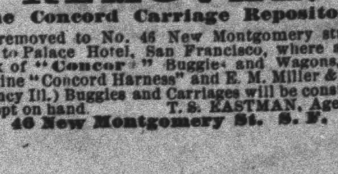
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The Yolo Democrat

OFFICIAL PAPER OF YOLO COUNTY.

WOODLAND. CAL.

Thursday, May 15th, 1879.

END OF THE CONTEST.

WINTERS, May 12th, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Well, the battle has been fought, and the victory won! Only, by a slight *mistake*, it has been won by the *wrong* side! And, although the returns are not yet complete, I figure it out thus: I estimate that there has been 100,000 votes cast in the State, of that number I put down the solid, conservative masses who voted *against* the new Constitution at 45,000; the solid, respectable masses who voted *for* it, at 40,000; and the Kearneyite rabble of alien-agrarian destructives at 15,000—thus showing that the balance of power has been held by that agrarian element, which will very soon be *shaken off* by the respectable body of voters who supported the new organic law, as they will have no further use for that Hessian band of communists, who will speedily fall back into the gutters of their congenial soil, the *sand lots*, and be heard of no more, as a workingmen's party. Because the farmers and a few misguided, but reputable *real* laboring men, who voted for the new instrument, possess too much sense and patriotism to allow their new Constitution to be debased and degraded by the insane hallucinations of these vandals, whose embrace is death and destruction to all that falls beneath their pestilential influence, and the great body of the solid men of the State, who have honestly, conscientiously, voted against the new organic law because they truly believed its adoption would be disastrous to the best interests of the people—all these, now that opposition is no longer available, or practical, or necessary, will join with those friends of law and order who are responsible for the adoption of this instrument, to make it not only as harmless as possible, but aid to develop its better features and to shape under it a code that shall be acceptable to the great vital interests of our State. This, I think, is as it should be; there should be no factious opposition, but give it a fair trial, and make the best of what *we* consider a *bad job*.

T. HART HYATT.

A "NEW PARTY" FIZZLE.

From the San Francisco *Call* we learn that a meeting was held in that city Monday night which was called for the purpose of organizing a new political party to be called the New Constitution Party. Although the room in which it was proposed to incubate the new party was not much larger than an ordinary bedroom, some twenty or thirty men, mostly adherents of already prosperous political organizations, managed to crowd themselves into it. Frank S. Waldo was chosen temporary Chairman. He briefly stated the objects for which the meeting had been assembled—that a large number of gentlemen not identified with political parties had voted for the new Constitution, and were desirous of perpetuating it by electing a Legislature that would fairly interpret its provisions.

After this some time was taken up by those present in discussing the propriety of adjourning *sine die*; but it was finally concluded that a little talk would do no harm, and it was forthwith indulged in.

Mr. Turner thought a new Constitution party was a thing much to be desired. It would get the votes of a large number of men who were not identified with the Workingmen's organization, and who would not vote for the party's candidates.

Mr. Kernan claimed that to the Workingmen was due the credit of the adoption of the new Constitution. The organization of a new party at this time would be useless. He believed this movement was got up in the interest of politicians who wanted office.

These sentiments were loudly applauded. Somebody wanted to know who called the meeting. As no one could tell, Mr. Waldo said he believed it was the *Chronicle*, whereupon an audible smile penetrated the audience.

The sentiment of the meeting being called on the question of forming a new party, only three of those present voted in the affirmative, whereat the rest of the meeting immediately adjourned, with three rousing cheers for Dennis Kearney and the Workingmen's Party.

ADOPTED.

We now enter upon a new order of things. The New Constitution, submitted to the people of California, has undoubtedly been adopted by a large majority, and though the DEMOCRAT has not favored this result, it cheerfully acquiesces, and bows to the will of the majority, as it becomes all good citizens to do. What the effect of this change will be can only be determined by the test of time, adjudication and practical workings. We will hope for the best consequences.

STATE CONVENTIONS will be held as follows: The Republican State Convention will be held in Sacramento Tuesday, June 17th. A Democratic State Convention is called to meet in Sacramento, May 27th. The Workingmen hold a State Convention in San Francisco, June 3d.

HAYES has vetoed the military interference bill in a message of more than a column; that is, he and his backers desire to perpetuate military interference in elections; but he gives other reasons for the veto than the true one, by which to excuse himself before the country.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the Thurman Act, by which the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad Companies will be compelled to pay the interest on the bonds issued in their behalf by the Government, is constitutional. The dissenting Justices were Field, Strong and Bradley.

THE *Chronicle* has the bighead over the Constitution victory and wants to be the organ of a Constitution party. The trouble is, the elements wont mix, and we fear the *Chronicle* will be disappointed in its hopes and aims.

A COLLISION has already taken place between the Workingmen of the Kearney stripe, who are clamoring for a Workingmen's party proper, and the other elements who voted with them for the new constitution.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches.

San Francisco Against.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—A careful canvass has been made of the city and as far as can be ascertained the result shows the following indications of the probable vote for and against the new Constitution: Total for, 14,250; against, 25,750. Majority against new Constitution, 11,500.

Local Elections.

NAPA, May 6.—The municipal election passed off quietly yesterday. The old Board of Trustees on the Citizens' ticket—Cooper, Barth and Henry—were elected by majorities of from two hundred and twelve to two hundred and sixty over Kelley, Manuel and Stuart, Workingmen. Geo. Waller, Workingman, was re-elected City Marshal. E. S. Gridley, Workingmen, was elected City Clerk and Treasurer.

STOCKTON, May 6.—At the city election yesterday the whole Republican ticket was elected by from 200 to 350 plurality. Hyatt for Mayor, and a friend of the old Constitution, is elected. The fight was made upon the Constitution question, without reference to party.

REDWOOD CITY, May 6.—In the municipal election to day, the Citizens' ticket carried everything against the Workingmen except the Marshal. Last year the Workingmen elected their entire ticket by an average majority of twenty. To-day they only got one office.

Explosion—Loss of Life and Property.

STRATFORD (Ont.), May 6.—A terrible explosion of nitro-glycerine in the Grand Trunk freight sheds, killed several men and destroyed 150 cars and sheds. The wreck beggars description. Underneath the dynamite cars a hole several feet deep was scooped out. The end of the brick freight shed and a portion of the room were blown down. Several frame buildings were leveled to the ground, and long strings of freight cars in the yard were utterly destroyed. The business part of the town is nearly a mile from the scene of the explosion, but it shared in the disaster. Valuable plate glass windows were broken, and many others were blown in, frames and all. Two railway employees were blown into fragments. The damage will exceed $250,000. Geo. Hawkins, cattle-dealer, is not expected to live. Joseph Humphrey is badly cut about the head and face, but may recover. Alfred Lamb and Mr. Flynn are badly injured.

Mississippi Valley Labor Convention.

VICKSBURG, May 6.—The Mississippi Valley Labor Convention met this afternoon. Four hundred delegates were present from every county and parish on the Missippi River, between Helena, Arkansas, and New Orleans. General W. R. Miles, temporary Chairman, stated that the Convention designed to bring about a better understanding between the capitalists, land-owners and laborers of the South. God had made the colored man a tropical plant. The South was his home, according to divine dispensation; but if they desired to emigrate no human power could stop them. White men who owned the soil should be honest in their dealings with colored men. Ex-Governor Henry S. Foote, urged both white and colored men to shut their eyes to the past, and hand in hand work together for the future prosperity of their native land.

Charles Thompson (colored) said he hoped colored men would not vote on the questions here presented. They were here to listen to proposals of the white capitalists and landowners. Let them bring forward their guarantees, and if satisfactory, endorse them, otherwise state the objections. This suggestion met approval. Adjourned.

Blacks Arming in Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, May 6.—Advices by the steamer Halladay, which arrived here last night, are to the effect that several hundred negroes have armed themselves near Carolina and Leoti Landings, Miss. Their object, it is stated, is to seize the first passing steamer that may land within their jurisdiction, and compel the vessel to convey them toward Kansas.

Homicide at Paradise.

WINNEMUCCA (Nev.), May 6.—During a variety performance at Paradise Village last night, Chas. Hymer shot, and the physician says fatally wounded, T. K. West. Hymer would have been lynched by the infuriated audience had not the Deputy Sheriff quickly driven him to this place and locked him in the County Jail.

Naval Engagement.

NEW YORK, May 8.—A Lima letter to the *Star and Herald*, of Panama, says the first naval encounter of the Chilian and Peruvian forces took place April 14th off the mouth of the river Loa, between the wooden corvettes Union and Pilcomayo and the Chilian steam sloop Magallanes. The Magallanes, after an engagement lasting over two hours, being a faster vessel than those opposing, steamed away. No mention is made of casualities. The Magallanes carries two 150-pounders and four 70-pounders; the Union, twelve 70-pounders; the Pilcomayo, two 70-pounders and four 40-pounders. Chilians in Lima and Callao have been banished, suspected of communicating to their own Government intelligence of the movements of Peruvian troops.

Woman's Suffrage Convention.

ST. LOUIS, May 8th. — The National Woman's Suffrage Association convened tonight. Large delegations were present from the whole country. Phœbe Couzzens delivered the welcoming address. Mrs. M. J. Gage, President, responded. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was elected President. Mrs. S. A. Spencer, of Washington, was elected Corresponding Secretary.

Marrying a Deceased Wife's Sister.

LONDON, May 7th.—In the house of Lords last night the Prince of Wales presented a petition of 3,260 Norfolk farmers in favor of the bill legalizing a marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The Prince said he believed the measure would be of great advantage to the community at large, and he would support it. Lord Houghton, Liberal, moved a second reading of the bill. The Government, represented by Lord Crancrooks, strongly opposed it, and a second reading was defeated by a vote of 101 to 81.

Anamite Laborers.

LONDON, May 8.—A London correspondent of the Edinburg *Scotsman* says that the Spaniards have concluded a convention with the King of Anam, Cochin China, with the purpose of supplying Cuba with Anamite laborers.

American Grain to India.

BOSTON, May 7.—The *Journal* prints an interesting letter from Fairbanks, the well-known missionary in India, regarding the exportation of American grain there, the famine creating such a want of it he thinks shippers would profit by the investment. He says: "It seems to me that shipping the cheaper kinds of wheat and especially white corn (all kinds in the second batch) from New York to Bombay, up to the end of May to arrive before the end of September, would pay a splendid profit."

Colored People Returning.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—About one hundred and forty Southern refugees—many women and children—arrived here to-day from Kansas, and left on the steamer Howard this evening for their homes in Warren County, Miss. They gave unfavorable accounts of their reception and treatment in Kansas, and expressed much pleasure in being able to return to the South. They were abundantly supplied with all necessaries for their trip down the river by parties here.

Final Vote on Talmage.

NEW YORK, May 8.—In the Brooklyn Presbytery to-day a final vote was taken on the charges against Dr. Talmage. The Secretary announced that 45 votes had been cast, 25 of which were against the charges and specifications, 16 in favor of sustaining them as they stood, and 4 sustaining them in part.

Death of Rear Admiral Parrott.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Rear-Admiral E. G. Parrott died this evening.

Improvement in Business.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The *Public* to-day, in the review for the month, says: The exchanges for April are decidedly more encouraging than those of any preceding month for a long time. The increase is so general, and at the chief cities so large, that there can be no doubt as to the general improvement in the volume of business. San Francisco, New Orleans and Milwaukee are exceptions, for reasons which do not at all affect the statement. The aggregate of exchanges at twenty-two cities is larger than in April of last year, and the comparison of sales of shows that no considerable part of the increase is due to any excess of speculative transactions this year. Outside of New York the increase of 6 7-10 per cent is large enough, considered in connection with the decline in prices, to show that a general and important increase in the quantities exchanged has commenced, and that the volume of business, even if measured in price, is enlarging very satisfactorily.

Prize Fight.

ERIE (Pa.), May 8.—The Dwyer-Elliott party left here at half-past four this morning for Long Point, Canada, twenty-eight miles distant. The ring was pitched at eleven o'clock; twelve rounds were fought, lasting twelve minutes and forty seconds. Elliott was badly punished almost from the first, and at the end of the last round was insensible. Dwyer was comparatively fresh at the close, and was hurt but little. Elliott fought bravely, even desperately, and was game to the last, but was clearly overmatched.

The Czar's Promise.

PHILLIPOPOLIS, May 9.—Adjutant General O. Brutscheff has arrived here and published the Czar's proclamation, promising a strict compliance with the Treaty of Berlin.

A Hung Jury.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—In the case of J. C. Duncan, on trial for forgery in raising certificates of stock of the Safe Deposit Company, the jury this morning disagreed, standing, it is reported, eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

Further Surrenders to the British.

CAPE TOWN, April 26.—Lord Chelmsford and staff have gone to Utecht. Maguzre (brother of King Cetewayo), with a few followers, have surrendered to the British. There is no further war news or news from Transvaal.

A Permanent Chinese Legation.

LONDON, May 10.—A Chinese Legation will be permanently established in Madrid. The new Chinese Consul at Havana will go to Madrid before proceeding to Cuba, in order to come to an understanding with Spain on the coolie question.

Chicago Grain Market.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The grain market the past week has been very firm and active, and with a continued upward pressure. Present indications favor a rise, as all grain, especially wheat, seems in strong hands. The weather is unfavorable to crops—dry and cool, and receipts are decreasing. June wheat, 92¼ to 96¾c., closing nearly at outside prices; June corn, 34⅛ to 35⅞c., closing strong; June oats, 25½ to 27⅛c.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, May 10.—The wool market has taken a sudden and unexpected turn, and the past week will be remembered as one of the most exciting for several years past. It was a decided surprise, and both manufacturers and dealers were astonished at the result. Sales add up only 1,800,000 pounds, but would have been much more if there had been a better and larger assortment to select from. If there had been a concerted movement on the part of manufacturers to clear the market of all that was desirable in the way of fleeces, the work could not have been done more thorough. Fleece wools advanced fully 2c per pound, and sales of pulled, comprising 626,000 pounds, exceeding the transactions of any previous week for a long time, but do not indicate any change in the price of this description. Sales comprise Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia fleeces, X, XX and XXX, at 32 to 37c. Michigan X, 29 to 33c.; Wisconsin and Michigan, 31½ to 32c.; New York fleece, 29 to 31c.; New Hampshire, 28 to 29c.; combing and delaine, 32 to 42c.; unwashed combing, 24 to 30c.; unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces, 18½ to 27c.; Eastern and Valley, Oregon, 20 to 25c.; Texas, 17 to 22c.; scoured, 22 to 60c.; tub, 30 to 36c.; super and X pulled, 23 to 39c.; Spring California, 16½ to 29c.; Fall do, 10¾ to 16c.

The Colored Exodus.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—General Conway has been here several days to ascertain the condition of refugees from the South, and report to people East how they may be wisely helped. He says: The exodus is only in its inception, and if it were not for the terrorism exercised over negroes by planters and merchants along the Mississippi River to keep them from leaving, there would be 20,000 refuges here now. He thinks, however, this will wear out after a short time, and the colored people will then begin to leave again. He also says many more would have left but for the fact that steamboatmen have refused them transportation under threats of merchants, planters and others that they would withdraw their patronage if they continued to take colored passengers.

Probable Murder.

BODIE, May 12.—John Stegel, a miner from Virginia City, left town Friday morning on a short prospecting trip. His body was found a few miles south of town to-day, with a bullet through his hip. He is supposed to have been murdered.

Stabbing Affray.

SANTA BARBARA, May 12.—Four Spaniards attacked an Indian named Elias last night, while on their way home from a fandango. In the affray the Indian was stabbed in the back five times by one of the party named Carlos Ruiz. The wounded man is not expected to recover. Ruiz and two others are arrested. Ruiz is a desperate character, and has stabbed two men on former occasions.

Fatal Fall.

DUTCH FLAT, May 12.—B. H. Bartlett, employed on the Miners' ditch, and a much respected citizen, was found dead this morning. He started from town about one o'clock this morning to go to his cabin on the ditch, about one mile away, and it appears that in crossing the Cedar Creek ditch he fell about six feet to the hard bottom, gashing the scalp and breaking his neck. There was only sipage water running in the ditch.

Forest Fires.

SCRANTON (Pa.), May 12.—Extensive forests fires are causing great destruction of Tobyhanna, twenty miles from here, was entirely surrounded by fire this afternoon. The citizens turned out and fought the flames, finally getting them under control.

Fire in a Newspaper Office.

DETROIT, May 11.—At 9 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the third story of the *Tribune* block, occupied by the *Post and Tribune* newspaper. The fire destroyed the news-room of the paper and badly damaged its editorial rooms. The rest of the building occupied chiefly by the *Post and Tribune* job office, was deluged by water. The loss cannot be accurately estimated, but is fully insured. The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion of oiled rags in the press-room.

Boy Killed.

VIRGINIA CITY, May 10.—At 12 o'clock today Robert Cadman, son of John Cadman, aged five years, fell while attemting to climb on a hay wagon on the Divide, and was run over and instantly killed.

A Ring in New York City.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The *World* announces the discovery of a School Board Ring, and has entered upon the exposure of its practices. A municipal machine which places 3,000 teachers, 300 schoolhouses, 130,000 pupils, the management of $6,000,000 worth of real estate, the disbursement of $100,000 to janitors, of $50,000 worth of fuel, of $115,000 worth of stationery annually, at the discretion Commissioners who cannot see any reason for investigating the fitness of Mr. Kiddle to act as Superintendent, is a machine which invites and which will bear instant and rigid inspection in every detail.

Death of Mrs. James W. Simonton.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Mrs. James W. Simonton, wife of the General Agent of the New York Associated Press, died this evening at the family residence in Twenty-fourth street. She had just returned with her husband from an extended trip to the Pacific Coast and Colorado, and was taken with pneumonia, which developed latent disease and ended a life of great usefulness. She was esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances, dearly beloved by friends, and many poor people who knew how unfailing was her generous bounty will long remember her with gratitude.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Wheat, 97 cash; 98¼ for June and July; corn, 35⅝; high wines, 104. The cause of the rapid and considerable rise in wheat to-day is continued dry and hot weather throughout the Northwest, combined, it is alleged, with a movement on the part of a speculative ring to force wheat above $1. The weather recently has been very unfavorable to growing crops in the Northwest.

Fatal Epidemic.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 13.—Intelligence has been received from Tiflis that a disease with terrible mortality has been raging in nineteen villages in the Caucasus. A solemn procession of holy pictures has been held in the district of Govi, and prayers were offered for the preservation of the inhabitants.

Tarred and Feathered.

RENO, May 12.—The Reno tar and feather brigade last night tarred and feathered a man named Ed. Davis. Davis had been keeping a squaw rendezvous, and is accused of furnishing whiskey to the Indians. He bore his punishment bravely, and declares he will leave town.

The President's Salary.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The bill introduced by Representative Buckner to-day fixing the compensation of the President of the United States, provides that after the expiration of the present term the salary of President shall not exceed $25,000 per annum.

Five-Twenties to be Redeemed.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a notice that 5-20 registered and coupon bonds, consols of 1867 and 1868, embraced in the ninety-fourth, ninety-fifth and ninety-sixth calls, will be redeemed at the Treasury Department July 1st next, with interest to date of maturity bonds.

A Husband's Crime.

NORWICH, (Conn.), May 12.—Andrew Manning, a dissipated factory operative, at Danielsonville, Conn., in a quarrel with his wife this morning, chopped her head open with an axe, killing her instantly. He then ran to a neighboring pond and drowned himself.

Yolo County.

Woodland—The total vote polled was 755. For the Constitution, 527; against, 228; majority for, 299.

Cacheville—115 votes cast; 77 for and 38 against; majority for, 39.

Blacks—127 votes cast; 91 for and 36 against; majority for, 55.

Madison—170 votes; 47 majority for the Constitution.

Washington—20 majority against.
Davisville—30 majority against.
Winters—56 majority for.
Knight's Landing—49 majority for.

A gentleman who arrived from Quicksilver yesterday stated that there would be a solid vote against at that precinct.

The majority in favor of the New Constitution in Yolo County will be over five hundred. [See official vote elsewhere.]

Returns Condensed From Telegrams.

The following table, embracing all the counties in the State, has been corrected according to latest news received:

Counties.	*For.*	*Against.*
Alameda	3974	6156
Alpine	—	—
Amador	1006	1004
Butte	641	660
Calaveras	389	333
Colusa	675	434
Contra Costa	596	672
Del Norte	—	—
El Dorado	554	856
Fresno	360	155
Humboldt	1296	887
Inyo	—	—
Kern	343	271
Lake	751	226
Lassen	—	—
Los Angeles	3387	1701
Marin	555	678
Mariposa	—	—
Mendocino	604	425
Merced	267	135
Mono	1015	520
Modoc	—	—
Monterey	1035	624
Napa	1021	915
Nevada	1398	1493
Placer	1287	744
Plumas	247	216
Sacramento		maj. 1020
San Benito	529	151
San Bernardino	229	92
San Diego	566	99
San Francisco		maj. 1394
San Joaquin	1729	1325
San Luis Obispo	767	457
San Mateo	603	595
Santa Barbara	977	520
Santa Clara	2371	2824
Santa Cruz	1483	796
Shasta	350	216
Sierra	107	390
Siskiyou	633	115
Solano	1726	1429
Sonoma	2258	1465
Stanislaus	675	236
Sutter	123	270
Tehama	875	213
Tulare	835	280
Tulomone	120	279
Ventura	647	361
Yolo	1099	538
Yuba	886	540
Trinity	162	145

The Majorities Given for or Against the New Constitution.

The majorities of the cities and large towns of the State were as follows, as near as can be ascertained:

San Francisco, 1,394 majority against.
Sacramento, 1,212 majority against.
Oakland, 1,163 majority against.
San Jose, 574 majority against.
Stockton, 42 majority for.
Marysville, 245 majority against.
Los Angeles, 665 majority for.
San Diego, 346 majority for.
Santa Cruz, 21 majority for.
Monterey, 109 majority for.
Santa Barbara, 89 majority for.
Hollister, 332 majority for.
Petaluma, 64 majority aginst.
Santa Rosa, 141 majority for.
Healdsburg, 357 majority for.
Napa, 23 majority for.
Vallejo, 289 majority for.
Suisun, 38 majority for.
Benicia, 36 majority against.
Martinez, 66 majority against.
Dixon, 90 majority against.
Woodland, 299 majority for.
Colusa, 90 majority for.
Eureka, 33 majority for.
Placerville, 151 majority against.
Bakersfield, 2 majority for.
Jackson, a tie vote.
Sutter Creek, 91 majority against.
Auburn, 28 majority for.
Grass Valley, 307 majority against.
Nevada City, 24 majority against.
Truckee, 26 majority for.
Chico, a tie vote.
Red Bluff,—majority.
Yreka,—majority.

The "Library Magazine."

The Library Magazine for March, just issued, will delight all who appreciate the highest class of literature. Think of it, $1.00 a year! The leading article, "Chapters on Socialism," from unpublished manuscript of the late John Stuart Mill, is certainly the ablest writing which has recently appeared on this topic. R. A. Proctor's article on "Artificial Somnambulism" will attract both those who are curious and those who are interested in science. Thomas Hughes gives an entertaining sketch of the once famous but nearly forgotten Wm. Cobbett. Bonamy Price, Professors Blackie, Sebb and Ward supply able articles of special interest to scholars and students of the classics and history. Fraser-Tytler contributes a little poem, "Contentment," that is sure to go the rounds of the press, as also will Algernon Black's "Five New Anecdotes of Charles Lamb." American Book Exchange, Publishers, New York; sold only by them direct.

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

M. C. WINCHESTER, - - - Editor.

All articles intended for this column must be sent to M. C. Winchester, Knights Landing, Yolo County, who has charge of the Temperance Department, by appointment of the Yolo County District Lodge I. O. G. T.

Success Lodge, No. 336.

At the last regular meeting of Success Lodge, held May 7th, the following officers were elected and installed for the quarter ending July 31st.:

W. C. T., Wm. H. Masters; W. V. T., Addie Eastham; W. S., Ella Dameron; W. A. S., Peter Gutcher; W. F. S., M. C. Winchester; W. T., Belle Masters; W. C., William Ellis; W. M., A. C. Simons; W. D. M., Delio Lippencott; W. I. G., Oscar Odom; W. O. G., H. E. Harrison; P. W. C. T., Edgar A. P. Johnson.

Encouragement.

Never were the prospects brighter, or the outlook more promising for the cause of Temperance than at the present time. From the north, the south, the east, the west, come words of cheer for the earnest workers in the most glorious cause that ever enlisted the human heart since the birth of Christ. In all parts of the civilized world the work of redeeming the world from the curse of drunkenness is being pushed with unwonted vigor. Arguments, facts and statistics are being used, with great success, to show that vice and crime, idleness and poverty, go hand in hand as the direct result of this overshadowing vice.

All this is being made secure by the process of legal suasion which after all is the great power that holds all the good accomplished and prevents a relapse of the evil through the strong arm of the law. Stringent laws against the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks as a beverage and Constitutional amendments to the same effect that are being put upon the statues-books only show the earnestness of the work being done for the good of suffering humanity. Already the temperance sentiment gathers force that threatens to destroy the power of the grogshop to mould the laws of the land or dictate who shall be nominated and elected to office and who shall not.

For a time it may attempt to stem the tide that is setting against them, but slowly and surely the scepter is being wrested from the grasp of the saloon. California is being moved as it was never moved before on the temperance question. The Good Templars have three lecturers in the field at the present time, and all are meeting with great success in the good work. Brother L. Leland is in the southern part of the State, Sister E. P. Stevens is in Lake county, and the Hon. Geo. W. Baine has just closed a very successful trip to Yolo county. New lodges are being organized with large charter memberships in different parts of the State.

Mr. Baine made four public speeches in Yolo county, organized one lodge at Davisville with 70 charter members, spoke at Winters and obtained 20 names to join the lodge, and 15 at Madison, making 105 names additional in two weeks time, and this year of grace promises to be the most prosperous for the Good Templars since the Order was planted on this Coast.

The Sons of Temperance are also organizing new Divisions, Reform Clubs are being multiplied in different parts of the State, showing unusual interest in the temperance cause everywhere.

All this is very gratifying to those who have labored long in the temperance cause with scarcely a ray of light to dispel the gloom or raise a hope that mankind would ever be able to break the chains of slavery that bound them to a cruel and unrelenting despair. But the current moves at last, and now it behooves every one that loves their fellow man to give renewed zeal to the cause. The stream that is now moving so grandly will become a raging torrent, sweeping away forever the unholy traffic, hushing the wail of agony and those that have suffered from a monster worse than death, amid the joyful acclaim of the happy millions for the triumph of right over wrong.

BORN.

In Knights Landing, May 13th, 1879, to the wife of J. H. Arnold, twin Daughters.

Near Madison, May 5th, to the wife of Geo. D. Stephens, a Daughter.

MARRIED.

In Woodland, May 11th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Dr. A. A. Deschowitz, Professor of languages in Hesperian College, Mr. F. Kean to Miss Jennie Tobias, both of Woodland.

After the ceremony had been performed, Dr. Deschowitz addressed the newly mated couple as follows:

My dear Friends:—God Almighty in His eternal wisdom has put two kinds of love in the human heart. The first is the love which exists between parents and children. We are born helpless and depend upon the love and protection of our parents; but this feeling we share in common with all animated beings, even the bird of prey and the wild beast of the forest; they strike terror and spread destruction all around, but they protect their offspring at the very peril of their own lives. In the animal we call it instinct, but in man we call it love; and God who has created man in his own image and has given him an immortal soul and high intelligence which our sages call a part of God above, has purified and sanctified our feelings and has ordained that we should not only love our parents, but that we should honor them. "Honor thy father, etc." Long life is the highest reward the Bible has ever offered, and certainly means life eternal. The second love is that which God has planted in the human heart for the companion of his life. For this love He has ordained us to abandon the most sacred objects of our life, even our parents, and as a reward He offers us one of His own attributes—one flesh, one heart, one soul, one thought. Finally, He wishes us to be one in one. I don't believe, my friends, that the heart of man is susceptible of a higher feeling, nor can the human intellect conceive a more exalted expression than to be "one in one." Unity and harmony is the alpha and omega, the great secret upon which the Creator has based the Universe. Yes, my friends, He is one, and so may you be one in one. May He pour out his blessings upon your happy bosoms, and may you be in the last days of your life as united and happy as on this day. Amen.

We acknowledge compliments of the occasion.

In Capay Valley, May 12th, by Elder J. N. Pendegast, James B. Everett and Lizzie E. Hughes.

In Woodland, May 1st, by Col. P. H. Sibley, J. P., Henry Rose to Miss Mary Ann Creason, both of Yolo County.

DIED

In Woodland, May 13th, 1879, Mrs. Margaret L. Prather, Aged 40 years.

At Chico, May 5th, Mrs. Sarah Richards, aged 42 years.

AN OWNER IS WANTED FOR A Horse, with a Saddle and Bridle, which may be found at the Fashion Stables, in Woodland. my9dw

Winters Items.

[From the Advocate.]

Hon. G. W. Bain lectured on temperance to a large audience at the Christian Church, Winters, on Thursday evening last. He is lecturing under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of the State, and made a powerful plea in their behalf. He succeeded in obtaining 21 names of persons who were willing to unite with the Order.

Every morning the train takes away a car loaded with vegetables for the San Francisco market from the ranches on Putah Creek and in Pleasant Valley.

Thos. Murphy, our tonsorial artist, has sold his business to a man from Sacramento, who will take charge next week.

The Champions of the Red Cross gave a picnic at Madison on Friday which was well attended.

Cyclopædia of Literature.

It will be welcome news to all lovers of good literature that the new, beautiful and marvellously cheap Acme edition of *Chambers' Cyclopædia of English Literature* is to be completed on June 1. Volume IV. is just issued, and the remaining four volumes are to be issued and delivered at one time on the date stated. The work richly deserves the sale it has obtained of nearly 100,000 volumes already, and ought to attain, as it probably will, to a round million. The price which has varied at different times, increasing as the publication has progressed, has now been permanently fixed at $2.00 for the paper (8 vols. complete, nearly 3,500 pages), $3.00 for cloth, $4.75 for half morocco, gilt top, and $3.75 for the 4 vol. edition in half morocco, gilt top binding. A discount of 10 per cent. from these prices is allowed to those whose orders are received before June 1, and a further discount of 10 per cent. to those ordering in clubs of five or more sets at one time. Postage, if by mail, 48 cents extra. Orders will be filled in the order of receipt. Specimen pages and full particulars will be sent free on request. "American Book Exchange," 55 Beekman street, New York, Publishers. Sold only direct to purchasers, and not through dealers or agents.

The Library Magazine.

The current number of this magazine contains: The Defense of Lucknow, a poem by Alfred Tennyson; The Difficulties of Socialism, by John Stuart Mill; Biographies of the Season, from *London Society*; The Choice of Books, by Frederic Harrison; Homes and Haunts of the Poet Tasso, by Frances Eleanor Trollope; Plain Words About the Afghan Question, by Archibald Forbes; Fresh Assyrian Finds, by B. H. Cooper, B. A.; The Study of Entomology, by W. S. Dallas, F. L. S.; Art Education in England, by Sir Coutts Lindsay; Toilers in Field and Factory, from *London Times*; Wagner as a Dramatist, from *Fraser's Magazine*; The Royal Wedding, by H. C. Merivale. Ten cents a number, or $1.00 a year. "American Book Exchange," publishers, 55 Beekman street, New York. Sold only by them direct to purchasers.

Home Again.

Mrs. P. A. Callihan, formerly the leading Milliner of Sacramento, has returned to that city and opened the most elegant millinery store on this coast. Her goods are of the finest and always of the very latest styles, as she imports them direct. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Bleaching and pressing a specialty. Orders promptly and satisfactorily filled.

ap9d MRS. P. A. CALLIHAN.

Otto Hanson, Leading Tailor,

No. 106 J street, between Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento. Just received the best selected stock of imported cloths for Spring and Summer wear ever brought to this market, all of the very latest styles. I do not make up any shoddy suits. All my work guaranteed, or no sale. I have reduced prices to order, as follows: Business Suits from $30; Diagonal Suits, from $35. ap18dw

Dr. Mintie's Nephreticum.

A compound fluid extract of Buchu, Dr. Mintie's Nephreticum, works wonders. All cases of Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Complaints, or retention of Urine, are entirely cured by the Nephreticum. Gravel, Diabetes, pain in the back, side and loin are cured when all medicines have failed. See what the Druggists of Portland and San Francisco say about Dr. Mintie's Nephreticum and English Dandelion Pills: "We have sold a large amount of Dr. Mintie's medicines; the English Dandelion Pills, also the Nephreticum, and in all cases they are highly spoken of and give entire satisfaction." John A. Childs, Druggist, Second street, Portland. C. H Woodward & Co., Druggists, corner First and Alder street, Portland. Messrs. Abrams & Carroll, wholesale Druggists, Nos. 3 and 5 Front street, San Francisco, say: "*We regard Nephreticum as the best Kidney and Bladder Remedy* before the public." All Druggists keep these medicines. For all derangements of the Liver, use Dr. Mintie's English Dandelion Pills. For Biliousness and Dyspepsia, use Dr. Mintie's English Dandelion Pills. For Fever and Ague, use Dr. Mintie's English Dandelion Pills. Every family should keep the English Dandelion Pills on hand. Dr. Mintie's remedies will not "Cure all Complaints," but will, if taken according to directions, give immediate relief and perfect a cure in all troubles for which they are recommended. Sold by Elston & White, Druggists. mh20dw

Solid Merit Will Tell.

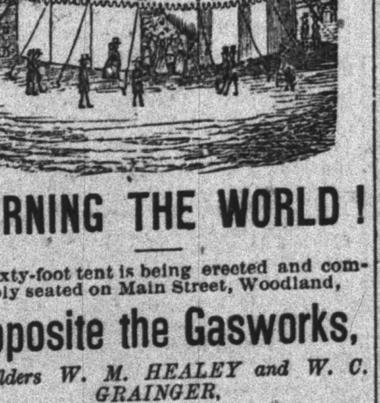
The scarcity of Diamonds, Gold and Silver and the difficulties met with in securing them is a sure indication of their value.

Thus it is with a valuable medicine, Dr. Aug. Kaiser's celebrated German Pulmonic Elixir, through the jealousy of rivals, has met with the most bitter opposition, and apparently almost insurmountable obstacles have been thrown in its way; but its opponents might as well try to change the course of the Sun, sweep back the Ocean with a broom or put out a prarie fire with a tear.

For the cure of Throat and Lung diseases, such as Coughs, Colds, Consumption and Bronchial Affections, it is unequaled. Its cures are truly magical. Ask your Druggists, ELSTON & WHITE, for it. The genuine bears the Prussian Coat of Arms, the fac-simile signature of Dr. Aug. Kaiser, and has his name blown on every 75-cent bottle. Trial bottle, 25 cents.

There have been more cures of nervous debility, weakness of reproductive organs and paralysis made by the wonderful English remedy, Sir Astley Cooper's Vital Restorative, than by all other remedies combined. Why will you suffer? Send to A. E. Mintie, M. D., No. 11 Kearny street, San Francisco, for the Restorative, and be cured. Price $3 per bottle; four times the quantity, $10. Try it. Sold by Elston & White.

BIBLICAL LECTURES



WARNING THE WORLD!

A sixty-foot tent is being erected and comfortably seated on Main Street, Woodland,

Opposite the Gasworks,

By Elders W. M. HEALEY and W. C. GRAINGER,

In which they design preaching to the people of this vicinity, who are cordially invited to come are hear Bible Truth.

Without Money and Without Price!

Our only object is to warn the people of events soon to occur, according to Bible prophecy, that they may be prepared for the future. The lectures will

COMMENCE FRIDAY EVENING,

MAY 16, 1879,

At 7½ o'clock, and continue each evening thereafter until further notice. my16dw

GRAND PICNIC!

A Grand Picnic will be given by the

WOODLAND TURN-VEREIN

ON SUNDAY, MAY 18th, 1879,

On Hon. Jason Watkins' Ranch, 1½ miles North of Woodland. Everybody is invited to join with us in our festivities. Conveyances will run frequently during the day.

Prizes will be Awarded for Ladies' Races,

SACK RACES and various other amusements.

FLOOR MANAGERS: Jas. Adams, Fred. Heinrich, Emil Hœrnlein and Thos. Smith.

Refreshments can be had on the Ground.

GOOD MUSIC WILL BE FURNISHED.

my12dwtd BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED

Hutchinson Family

Will appear before the Public of

WOODLAND,

On SATURDAY and SUNDAY,

MAY 17th and 18th,

IN CENTRAL HALL,

Under the auspices of the Congregational Society.

ON SATURDAY EVENING they will give one of their characteristic Concerts.

ON SUNDAY EVENING they will give a Service of Sacred Song.

To Commence each evening at Eight o'clock.

Admission 50c. Children, half-price.

my13dtd

"Encyclopædia Britannica!"

AMERICAN REPRINT.

I am now prepared to take subscriptions for the above work in Yolo County.

THIS WORK NEEDS NO PRAISE!

More Complete and Comprehensive than all Cyclopædias

At Half the Price of the English Edition,

And less than half of any other Cyclopædia extant; it is within the reach of all who desire a

Full and Complete Library

For reference on all subjects—

SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY AND HISTORICAL.

An examination of the work is solicited.

J. C. COLMESNIL,

Agent for Yolo County.

Address: Capital Hotel, Woodland.

my15w3m

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES

......AND......

COUNTY CONVENTION!

At a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee held in Woodland May 2d, 1879, it was ordered that Primary Elections be held in the several precincts in Yolo County on

Saturday, May 17th, 1879,

To elect Delegates to the Democratic County Convention, to be held in the Court House in the Town of Woodland, on

Friday, May 23d, 1879,

At One o'clock P. M., to select Delegates to the State Convention, to be held in Sacramento, May 27th, 1879, and transact such other business as may be necessary and proper.

The Primaries shall be held at each of the Precincts of the County, and the Polls shall be opened at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain open during the day. Each Precinct is entitled to the following number of delegates, based upon the votes cast at the last Presidential election, giving one vote for the precinct and one for every 25 votes, and one for a fraction of 25 over 12 votes.

Washington	5	North Putah	6
Merritt	2	Buckeye	9
South Putah	2	Quicksilver	1
Woodland	17	Cacheville	4
North Grafton	4	Fairview	2
E. Cottonwood	5	W. Cottonwood	4
East Grafton	6	West Grafton	3

The Democratic voters assembled are authorized to appoint the Officers of the Primaries.

HARRISON GWINN, Chairman.

J. H. MURPHY, Secretary.

May 12th, 1879. my15wtd

Copartnership Notice.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF Yolo, Town of Davisville.

We the undersigned do hereby certify that we are partners, transacting a general Drug Business in the town of Davisville, County of Yolo, and State of California, under the firm name and style of A. C. COLLINS & CO.; that the name, in full, of all the members of said firm or partnership are A. C. COLLINS and M. GARDNER; that their places of residence are in the town of Davisville, State and County aforesaid.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this third day of May, A. D. 1879.

A. C. COLLINS,
M. GARDNER.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Yolo. } ss.

On this 9th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine, before me, JAMES ONEAL, a Notary Public in and for said County, personally appeared A. C. COLLINS and M. GARDNER, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

[SEAL.] JAMES ONEAL,
Notary Public.

my15w4t

$25 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the following property and the thief who stole it, in Woodland, Yolo County, Cal., on the evening of THURSDAY, May 8th, 1879: A silver tea-set—teapot, sugar bowl, creamer and butter-dish (latter different pattern); Russian leather purse with tassels; satchel purse, small purse, all containing coin; gold locket and chain, pair gold earrings (ball with bird); two long breastpins and a silver thimble with the initials "J. E. U." upon it. CAREY BARNEY,

my11dwtf Sheriff Yolo Co., Cal.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE!

The undersigned offers his desirable residence property, on the CORNER OF OAK AVENUE AND FOURTH STREETS, for sale. It embraces Two Town Lots, with an Orchard, a Good House of seven rooms, a Horse Barn and all the conveniences necessary for a Family Home. For particulars enquire of the proprietor on the premises.

my2dw* J. J. COOK.

Corporation Notice.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the DAVISVILLE GRANGERS' WAREHOUSING ASSOCIATION at Davisville on TUESDAY, JUNE FIRST, 1879, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may properly come before said Stockholders.

H. M. LARUE, President,
W. S. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Davisville, May 12, 1879. my15wtd

GERMAN CONVERSATION LESSONS. Members will please meet at Good Templars' Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock sharp. HUGO KAREWSKI.

my12d1w*

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, May 15th, 1879.

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

Town and County Matters

Supervisors Proceedings.

Woodland, May 12th.—Board met—regular meeting—and proceeded to canvass the vote of last election. (Already published.)

On motion ordered that Mrs. Matt. Stevens, indigent, be allowed $20.00.

On motion ordered that the sum of $60.00, on Hospital fund, be ordered to be drawn in favor of R. F. Hester for assisting D. F. Doyes, indigent.

Board adjourned.

May 13th, 1879. The petition of Andrew Horgan and others asking, for a change of the boundary of the Enterprise School District, is set for 10 o'clock on the second day of next term.

Ordered that the County Clerk buy two rotary desks for the Clerk's office.

Ordered that the Board employ Dr. Oneal to examine horses reported having the disease known as glanders and determine whether said horses have such disease and decide whether horses having said disease are Curable.

Road No 149. Petition received and granted, viz: that new road be established and old road be vacated.

Road No 147. Set for hearing second day of next term.

Road No 146. Same as above.

Road No 145. Continued till next meeting.

Ordered that a warrant be drawn on Hospital fund in favor of Jos. Morell for one month's care of indigent.

Ordered that a warrant be drawn on Hospital fund in favor of Mrs. Marshall for one month's care of Raymond's family.

At request of Hospital physician, ordered that Mrs. Scott be received at the Hospital.

Adjourned till next regular meeting.

The Battle Over.

Wednesday, the 7th day of May, furnished an epoch in the history of our Golden State not soon to be forgotten. It was the decision of the people, the sovereign power of the State, upon the organism of our government, perhaps for many years to come. The intense interest infused in the election on either side marked the importance of the event, although during the sitting of the Convention last Winter it certainly did not seem probable that the matter would assume such an animated form. We regret deeply that many have allowed themselves to drift so far beyond the bounds of propriety in this contest, and hope that, now the contest is over, the lines so distinctly drawn now will be obliterated.

The election in Woodland was remarkable in two particulars—for the deep and unremitting interest on either side, and for the quiet and good order which prevailed throughout the entire day. Shortly after the opening of the polls a very large concourse of people congregated in the vicinity, or divided into squads, dispassionately discussing the question of the day. Farmers and laborers coming in from the country were "collared" on the street corners and every proper effort was used to influence votes; but there were none of the disturbances which sometimes characterize such occasions.

District Court—S. C. Denson, Judge.

May 9th—Cases set as follows:

Capital Savings Bank vs. Wm. Dresbach—by consent transferred to Sacramento County for trial.

Allen vs. Allen—Demurrer overruled.

Marshall vs. Carey et. als.—Demurrer overruled—ten days to answer.

White vs. Freeman—Substituted on briefs.

Dutton vs. Roberts—Dismissed.

Houghton vs. Allen.—Continued for the term.

Straus vs. Laugenour.—Continued for the term.

Harlan et. als. vs. Benj. Ely.—Defendant granted five days to amend answer.

Lamert vs. Allen.—Attorney substituted P. H. Sibley and J. H. McKune.

Green vs. Martin.—Leave granted to file answer on 30 days' time. Case passed.

St Louis vs. Wright.—Jury waived. Case continued for term.

Wright vs. Eibes.—Continued for term.

Bank of Woodland vs. G. W. Hyatt.—Continued for term.

Took Their Departure.

The Military Guards on Sunday concluded their display at this place by giving a dress parade in the morning at the encampment and attending a very able and eloquent address by the Rev. Theo. Beaizley in the Congregational Church at 11 o'clock. A 1 o'clock a large number of people assembled at the depot to witness their departure which was attended with general good feeling and merriment. Before leaving the band played some beautiful pieces, and three cheers were proposed and given for Woodland, the Guards, and the ladies, respectively.

Determined to Vote.

We got an item yesterday that illustrates the voting proclivities of the American citizen. Two men, neighbors, living on the bank of the Sacramento, started together and came to Woodland *to vote*; they walked 7½ miles each way—making 15 miles' walk, and rowed a boat six miles across the tules—three miles each way. They came expressly to vote, and when they had voted started for home. *One voted for the new Constitution, and the other against it.* We think such zeal should not go without honorable mention.

Picnic at Madison.

On Friday last a large number of people in the vicinity of Madison indulged in a very pleasant picnic on Cache Creek, near the town of Madison. The attendance was quite large and the day was passed in the fullest enjoyment of rural sport and social jolity. In the evening Hon. G. W. Baine delivered a temperance lecture in Madison which was largely attended.

County Court—E. R. Bush, Judge.

May 8—Andrew J. Mullenhopt—case dismissed by consent of respective counsel.

May 10—Marcus C. Hawley vs. Kelley & Meager—Judgement for Plaintiffs, $372.48, and cost of suit. Notice waived with 30 days time.

J. T. Lillard vs. Creditors—Homestead and personal property exempt from execution and set aside.

List of Unclaimed Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal., May 12th, 1879.

Babcock, Hattie	Poffenberger, E
Bridgens, R P	Sabin, John M
Gidding, E	Stuter, Captain
Grant, R R	Sphons, Miss Mollie
Morton, Darius	Walter, John B

Persons calling for the above letters will please say "advertised."

L. WALKER, P.M.

Letter From Cacheville.

CACHEVILLE, May 12th, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Now that the Constitution muddle is safely over we are permitted to enjoy a "rest." Some of our old politicians, professional, you know, who chanced to fall on the wrong side of the fence find considerable trouble in determining how to ply their wonted skill in manipulating the political reins. Some few are disposed to think that the new Constitution question will come up as an issue in the Fall election. The majority, however, think that the lines will remain the same—which is undoubtedly the principle that should be carried out.

Our town is quiet and business not over encouraging. A couple of men tried to raise an excitement the other day, but couldn't even "raise" the courage to fight, though one exhibited a remarkable talent for running.

Crops in this vicinity are not as promising as they were some time ago. Some farmers fear another visitation of blight. Nevetheless we are determined to "live in hope though we die in despair."

School will close on Friday next, and on Saturday we shall have a grand frolic. I shall endeavor to give you an account of the affair as expect it to be a big time. A. M. Ayers the I present principal, will be retained for the next term. Miss Newton will leave for her home in the East in a few days. In the capacity of teacher Miss N. has acquired many warm friends in this Community who regret that she is to leave us so soon.

It is currently reported that our worthy merchant J. Borach is about to unite in the holy bonds, and every body admires his good sense.

A Griffith returned from his ranch in Colusa last week and brings good reports from that section—Elk Creek—saying the general outlook in Colusa is good.

The report which was circulated that A. Hayward was the finest man in town is not true. He denies it. More anon. SAMANTHA.

Fast Driving.

KNIGHTS LANDING, May 12, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—I am an admirer of fast horses and like to see them go; but I positively object to seeing horses driven to death, whether fast or slow. I intended to have mentioned some remarkable driving on the day of the Odd Fellows' celebration at this place, but did not on account of space. On that occasion a beautiful span of sorrels were driven at break-neck speed for at least two hours through the streets, and when Carey Barney interfered and proposed taking the drivers under his fatherly protection, they made very humble promises and were released, and on the very next turn around the block the Sheriff had to run to keep from being run over, and we heard no less than half a dozen respectable people wish, for the sake of the poor horses, that the buggy would upset or break down. Yesterday we had another exhibition, by a party from some country town—and know it was not Blacks nor Cacheville, for the boys from those two places know how much horses can endure. We think this outfit was from Merritt or Fremont, consisting of a three-seated carriage, a small span of ponies, and nine passengers. We did not recognize any of the party on account of an immense straw hat in front and a pair of No. 11 boots protruding from either side of the carriage, which was going at express train speed, and the young gents were enjoying the fun too much to think of stopping for at least three minutes; but they finally concluded to "crawfish," as we noticed them giving the poor horses a chance to breath under a large oak tree, not far from the back door of Kness' livery stable. In conclusion we will say, if this should meet the eye of Mr. Bergh, that we think Knights Landing a splendid field to organise a S. F. T. P. O. C. T. H. And our advice to livery men generally would be, to get a span of Mexican jackasses or Texas oxen to hire out to those unfeeling young gents on Sunday. D. J.

Why Not?

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The suggestion has been made quite frequently since the display of the Military Guards at this place to organize a company in Woodland, and many with whom I have discussed the matter seem to think favorably of the proposition. I, for one, am of the opinion that we have the material in Woodland to form a company that in a short time would reflect the highest credit on our rising City. A number of years ago a company existed here, many of whose members are still living in our midst, and who no doubt would cheerfully lend their assistence in the formation of another company. The cost of uniforms and the necessary equipage could be made to each individual member. I learn that there are persons in every way competent, who are willing to take the lead and organize at any time, if they only receive the necessary encouragement. Who knows but that in our midst slumbers the commanding voice of some destined generalisimo! Who knows but that Woodland may furnish a "light brigade" that in some future day would astonish the world by its gallantry and military discipline. Some may inquire as to the benefits to arise from such a step. I would assure them that, in a physical point of view, the greatest results would ensue. I hope the matter will be duly considered, as this is not idle talk. EX GUARD.

Woodland, May 13th, 1879.

Young Men of Woodland!

You, the young men of Woodland, have been shown what young men with energy can do, and what an honor you could be to yourselves and the community you live in, if you had a little strong self-will and energy. If you would only form yourselves into a military company of some kind, either as Cadets or Guards, and meet every evening and perfect yourselves in drill, you could by fair time make a good representation and acquit yourselves with honor and a pride to your town. If you will make the attempt I will tender you my services as a drill-master, gratis. If you wish so to do, call a meeting sometime this week through the columns of this paper and see how many you can get. Yours, etc., C. C. BROWN.

Strange Disappearance.

We clip the following from the Lake County *Bee* of May 8th: About April 1st a young school teacher named Thomas Philips, who had engaged a school in this county started on horseback from near Knight's Landing, Yolo county, to Lakeport, *via* Lower Lake, since which time nothing has been heard from him. He is about 21 years old, medium height, of rather slight build, and lame in one hip. His friends fear that he has either been drowned in crossing the swollen creeks or been foully dealt with.

Robbing the "City of the Dead."

For some time past some individual or individuals have been plying the mean calling of robbing the Woodland Cemetery of its ornamentation. Several fine vases have disappeared, and ornamental trees and shrubbery have been taken from the premises. Some means should be devised to discover and bring the miscreants to justice. Any person so lost to all sense of shame or manhood should be made to suffer the full extent of the law.

Woodland is quite dull at present, but we expect to see business improve with the approach of harvest.

College Exhibition.

The Chapel was crowded last Thursday evening to witness the exhibition of the Preparatory and Collegiate Departments of Hesperian College. The exercises of the evening were conducted in the most approved manner and the students were the recipients of many warm and appreciative expressions. The orations were generally good, and the dialogues, dramas, etc. were aptly personated. The prize essays were highly meritorious to the authors. The singing was good throughout and many of the singers were vociferously applauded. Miss Elma Edwards presided at the instrument during the evening and rendered her part admirably. The exhibition opened with prayer by Eld. J. N. Pendegast followed by music (Duet) by Mrs. Spence and Miss Edwards; declamation, South Carolina, by Robert Gibson; recitation Old Arm Chair, Frankie Ryan; declamation, Noble Revenge, A. M. Elston; music (solo) Mrs. J. W. Goin; declamation, Ambition, Thos. Gibson; recitation, Beautiful Snow, Gertie Rhodes; dialogue, A. Reconstructed Man, Annie Scott, Alice Hollingsworth, and Clarence Day; music (piano solo) Miss Edwards; declamation, "The Natural Bridge of Virginia" Chas. Pendegast; essay, "Forever," Jennie Gibson; oration, "Success," Clay Edwards; Music, (comic song) Miss Kincheloe and W. H. Jones, (encored); declamation, "Hate of the Bowl," S. D. Allen; essay, "Love of Fame," Grace Frost; oration, "Influence," A. E. Hiddleson; music (solo), Miss Saunders; recitation, "After the Battle," Emily Grant; oration, "Man's True Greatness," W. R. Jacobs; music (solo), Mrs. Spence; drama, Moot Court—Murder Case—Messrs. Goin, Gibson, Sprague, Guthrie Stevens, Elston, Jacobs, Westover, and Pendegast; concluding with a laughable vocal quartette. The prize for the best oration was awarded to W. R. Jacobs. For the best essay the committee stood divided and unanimously agreed to award a prize to each of the contestants, Misses Jennie Gibson and Grace Frost.

Texas Land.

We desire to call special attention to the advertisement of Mr. A. C. Ruggles, to be found in another column. Mr. Ruggles is agent for the sale of Texas land, and is offering great inducements to parties who may desire to invest in cheap land of good quality. The State of Texas is now attracting the attention of the enterprising people of the whole civilized world, on account of her cheap land, good climate and *low taxes.* When Texas was admitted into the Union she retained all of her public domain—a fact not generally known—and her land system is different from that of any other State, especially in the price of her lands, they being put at a price which brings them within the reach of all. The opportunity for purchasing cheap land suited for both agricultural and grazing purposes is fast passing away in the United States, never to return. Owing to the great inducements offered by the State of Texas, her vacant lands are being rapidly taken up by land hunters from all parts of the Union, and that fact, together with the certainty of the early completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad across Texas, near these lands, renders it important to parties who may wish to invest, to call on Mr. Ruggles, on or before Saturday, May 17th, and make the necessary arrangements, so as to have the lands located at an early day, by competant and reliable parties, who are now in Texas locating lands, and whom Mr. Ruggles is representing. The purchaser of lands under the proposed method obtains a title direct from the State of Texas, thereby avoiding any trouble that might arise from a long claim or transfer.

Hesperian College.

The Commencement Exercises of Hesperian College took place on Friday last. The Chapel was filled to comfortable proportions and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The programme was opened by a very fervent prayer by Rev. T. H. Beaizley, followed by a beautiful piano solo by Miss Jennie Dick. Next came the amateur song, six persons uniting in the strain. The Salutatory was a very entertaining address by Charles L. Browning. G. R. Flournoy did himself much credit in delivering the Scientific Oration. The paper was well written and contained many scientific facts of interest. No less entertaining, however, was the oration of T. J. Tooley on the "Object of Life." The Alumni Address was delivered by Mrs. A. E. Haight. The paper was an exceedingly well written essay and was read in a manner that evinced high elocutionary powers. J. M. Day rendered the Valedictory, a carefully prepared and able address, which was received with applause. The proceedings were very happily interspersed with good music, vocal and instrumental. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was confered on Chas. L. Browning, G. R. Flournoy and J. M. Day. Prizes were then presented to the following: For the best performer in elocution, Lee Clark; best improvement in elocution, Robert Turner; best essay (by agreement), Misses Grace Frost and Jennie Gibson; best oration, W. R. Jacobs.

Personal.

We received a call yesterday from Col. Frank T. Gilbert, who has come to this city for the purpose of preparing the historical and statistical part of DePue & Co's Illustrated History of Yolo county. Col. Gilbert has had much experience in this line and takes great delight in his work. He is withal an exceedingly courteous and agreeable gentleman. The *Stockton Daily Independent* says of him: "Thoroughness is his motto, and his patient and preserving research is only equalled by his wonderful gift in systematizing his work and tersely and interestingly arranging and presenting the facts obtained. While in this city he manifested the most remarkable and unremitting zeal in obtaining data, and he succeeded in bringing to light important and valuable documents that had long been considered lost. The officials and residents of Sacramento will find in Colonel Gilbert a courteous gentleman in his business intercourse, and one in every way worthy of all the assistance they can possibly render him in the important and interesting work in which he is engaged."

Complete County Returns.

The election returns were canvassed by the Board showing the following result: Fairview, 20 for and 12 against; West Grafton, 91 for and 36 against; East Grafton, 103 for and 55 against; North Grafton, 54 for and 10 against; Washington, 84 for and 104 against; South Putah, 19 for and 17 against; North Putah, 17 for and 107 against; Merritt, 12 for and 49 against; Buckeye, 135 for and 76 against; West Cottonwood, 48 for, 49 against; East Cottonwood, 113 for, 66 against; Woodland, 527 for, 228 against; Cacheville, 77 for, 38 against; Occidental, 27 for, 4 against; Quicksilver, 1 for, 11 against. Total number of votes cast, 2250; total cast for the new Constitution, 1388; total cast against the new Constitution, 862; majority for the new Constitution, 526.

Grain in the Foothills.

We are happy to learn that the grain in the foothills west of here has not suffered from any blight and gives fair prospects of an abundant yield. A gentleman living in that section yesterday informed us that he had a field of 200 acres ready to harvest, and which will yield at least twenty-five bushels per acre. He states that all the grain in his neighborhood is equally as good.

"Gone" on the Constitution.

The other day during the session of the Grand Jury a gentleman living in the country being summoned to a seat in that body came into town for the purpose of performing that duty. One o'clock came, the jury called, but our nomad did not appear. After waiting some time a bench-warrant was issued and our friend was found down street in a crowd, enwrapt in the discussion of the Constitutional puzzle. He had forgotten all about the Grand Jury.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Woodland Public School grounds need attention.

The political pot is beginning to simmer just a little.

The best grade of wool in Woodland is worth 17c; average, 14c.

The turn-table at the depot is finished. There will be no backing out hereafter.

R. H. Newton has commenced the erection of a fine residence in the north part of town.

All the orchards and vinyards in this vicinity present a flattering appearance in the way of crops.

County labor under the supervision of W. S. Huston, on the Court House grounds, goes bravely on.

Mrs. DeLong's private school opened on Monday last at the Public School House with a fair attendance.

Harvesting machinery is beginning to flow into our workshops for repairs before entering the harvest fields.

At the Turners' picnic next Sunday a prize will be given to the best female dancer. Also to the prettiest lady.

We publish to-day two letters urging the organization of a military company. The subject is worthy of attention.

The season has arrived when the festive musquito engages the lonely hours in tuning his musical lyre for the forthcoming jubilee.

The men who were arrested last Sunday were tried on the charge of vagrancy before Justice Sibley yesterday and discharged.

D. L. Hackett, of the Winters *Advocate*, was in town on Monday. He says the *Advocate* flourisheth—a fact we are happy to learn.

The friends of the new Constitution will hold a ratification meeting at Madison on Saturday May 17th, at 7 P. M. See posters.

The Eclipse Base Ball Club, of Woodland, will play a match game with the Knights Landing Club for a gold medal, at the Turner's Picnic next Sunday.

Constable John L. Pace of Cacheville was in town yesterday. He says the spirit of civility reigns there to a serious extent—for a man in his business.

Every one of our exchanges has had something to say about Winter "lingering in the lap of Spring." When Spring gives way we guess there'll be a Fall.

The celebrated, original Hutchinson Family will appear before the people of Woodland on next Saturday and Sunday evenings. See advertisement.

The Court Yard presents a most beautiful appearance. The flowers and shrubbery are dressed in their vernal robes, while the odorous flowers fill the air with sweet perfume.

The residence of Doc. Tucker was entered by burglars last night, and bread and other provisions were stolen. Doc. says he don't care very much, as they left his "sinker."

Persons desiring to purchase the Fancher & Judson self-heating sad iron can leave their orders at Mack Webber's Drug Store and they will meet with prompt attention by the agent.

The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Rulofson for the best photographs in the United States, and the Vienna medal for the best in the world, 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

An unruly team came near running over an infant on Main street yesterday. Had it not been for the timely rescue by S. T. Pendegast, at the perilous risk of his own life, the urchin would doubtless have been killed.

The very suggestive photo of a once brilliant and flourishing reporter of this paper has been wafted back from over the seas, bearing the terse but significant lines—"Waiting for something to turn up." Alas, poor Yorick!

Following is the refrain of a very affecting ballad composed by the reporter of this paper and adapted for his own private use:

Traversing the dull streets all the city 'round,
Where not even an item ever can be found.
[Copyright secured.]

Arrangements are making by Elders Healey and Grainger to deliver a series of Biblical lectures in Woodland, in a large tent which will be erected at some convenient point. They expect to commence the latter part of this week.

Thanks to Senator Farley for a copy of the speech of Hon. T. F. Bayard, delivered in the U. S. Senate, April 21st, 1879, on the Army Appropriation Bill, which is, like all papers eminating from that eminent statesman, an able and exhaustive document. Also for other important papers.

A slight change will take place to-morrow in the trains for this place. The Willows train will arrive at 6 A. M. and lay over until 12:20 P. M. The Landing train will connect with the Willows train leaving at 6:25 for Sacramento. Returning it will connect with the 12:20 train for the Willows.

Yesterday as our reporter was passing along Main street his eyes met a scene which conclusively illustrated the lethargy of the times. A knight of the magic polish sat half reclining in the customer's chair while his spirit was basking in the delusive realms of Morpheus. Verily, times are dull.

The new patent Fancher & Judson's sadiron has proved to be a success by actual use and thorough test in several families in town including our own. The ladies who have used it all say they would not be without it, especially in warm weather. It possesses so many advantages over the old style sadirons, that it is beyond comparison.

At Jeff. Wilcoxson's ranch, on the Yolo side of the river, Delia Callahan, the housekeeper, made a serious mistake last Thursday, taking five morphine pills by mistake, supposing them to be medicine for fever and ague. A physician was summoned promptly, and the remedies administered had the desired effect.

Dr. J. J. O'Neil, the well-known veterinary surgeon, has shown us a tumor which he removed from the leg of a fine horse owned by J. D. Lawson. The nucleus was a formation of long standing and the operation of Mr. Oneal, which has proven in every way successful, was one requiring great professional skill.

For the benefit of those who are not posted in the matter, we will state that the present Constitution remains in force until the first day of January, 1880, at 12 M., except that portion regarding the election of officers, the commencement of their terms, and the meeting of the Legislature, which takes effect on the 4th day of July, 1879, at 12 M.

In reply to an invitation by Rev. Th. Beaizley to the Sacramento Military Company advertised to hold an encampment at Woodland, Saturday and Sunday next, to attend religious services at the Congregational Church on Sunday, the Company wrote a letter to Mr. Beaizley accepting the invitation, and attended in a body in full dress uniform.

A gentleman from Dunnigan informs us that on Sunday a man by the name of Sweitzer, in the employ of G. B. Lewis, met with a serious accident while driving a fractious team. The horses became scared and ran away, throwing him out of the vehicle and inflicting serious injury. Small hopes are entertained of his recovery. The team and buggy were not damaged to any great extent.

A burglary occurred at the residence of the publisher of this paper Thursday night, while the family were at the College Exhibition, entering at a window. The thief took away a silver tea-set of four pieces, three purses each containing change and belonging to young ladies, together with the jewelry of a young lady visitor from San Francisco, and our only pair of overalls. Verily, the new Constitution begins to work early. One man hangs crape on our sign-post and another steals our property. We have ascertained who did the crape business, but the other party is still at large and unknown.

The total rainfall for the season is 14.56 inches.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

A rain at the present time would not be unwelcome; so farmers tell us.

Dr. Gardner, of Davisville, has gone East—to be absent about three months.

F. S. Freeman & Co. received a lot of farm wagons from the East the other day.

In the list of patents in this paper will be seen one for R. B. Blowers, of Woodland.

The Railroad Company are constructing a turn-table at the depot—a thing long needed.

The new sidewalk leading to the depot is now completed—a consummation hailed with joy by pedestrians.

What has become of all our correspondents? Have they contracted the prevalent epidemic known as Spring fever?

The excursion to Davisville last week was not as largely attended as expected, doubtless owing to election matters.

B. Dennery has extended his lease of the French Restaurant and is prepared to cater to his old friends and patrons in the best style.

A game of base ball was played recently between the Eclipse and Silver Star clubs, and won by the former by a score of 20 to 5.

The son's raise cometh only after many callings.—*Ex.* Hum-m! We know of a "son" in Woodland who got a raise the second time he called.

The Cacheville Public School will close on Friday next. On Saturday the scholars will unite in a picnic in the grove two miles west of the town.

The sidewalk in front of A. Nickelsburg & Co's store has been receiving repairs. There are many other places which should receive similar treatment.

The Craft House is supplied with a piano now, and all the wild ones in that vicinity are taming down wonderfully. Music hath charms, you know.

Two individuals, under the influence of liquor, engaged in a little set-to in front of Abe Morris' saloon on Monday. Some blood was shed, but no one seriously hurt.

A team, hitched on Main street, the other morning, backed the wagon to which they were attached into another team and buggy, smashing the pole out of the latter vehicle.

J. W. Freeman returned from his ranch, near Capay, Tuesday evening. He reports crops in that section as looking well and thinks there is nothing to fear in that respect.

The students of Hesperian College participated in a social Friday night at the College preparatory to separating for their several homes. It was an enjoyable affair in every particular.

We have been requested to call attention to the practice of playing ball in the streets. Fractious teams are liable to become frightened if struck by a stray ball, and serious injuries result.

County scrip has depreciated in value five per cent. since the adoption of the new constitution. Before it was sought for at 95 cents; now all that is offered by the Bank is 90 cents on the dollar.

Work on the elegant dwelling of C. W. Bush on Third street is progressing rapidly under the management of Carson & Glenn, contractors. When finished the building will add new attractions to that locality.

A few days since we took a ride over to our neighboring town of Cacheville. We found the business men there in good cheer and hopeful. The grain between this place and there looks splendid, and everything promises well.

The Woodland Turn-Verein have decided to hold another picnic, and have announced it to take place on Sunday the 18th of this month at the same place as the last one, on Mr. Watkins ranch, one and one-half miles north of Woodland.

A young lady distinguished herself by stopping a runaway horse on Main street yesterday afternoon. That is, the horse had not started but he doubtless in a moment would, had she not heroically grasped the bit and screamed "Whoa!"

In moving the huge tank of E. R. Lowe, to which we have rererred heretofore, through Main street yesterday morning, some part of the truck gave way and allowed the immense vessel to slide to the ground. It required considerable work to replace it.

A plain cased beautiful Elgin Chronometer Ladies' Watch, one of the best finised ladies' movements made, warranted for five years, worth at the factory $115, will be sold for $43, at Uncle Harris', 221 Kearny Street, between Bush and Sutter San Francisco.

We yesterday overheard a couple of six-year-olds earnestly discussing the problem of how to obtain admission to some prospective event—probably the periodical circus, when one exclaimed decisively: Oh, I know, you can get in free; *your* father's rich.

The *Record-Union* says that the Blue Stocking Base Ball Club of that city are arranging for a game with the Woodland Club. They have probably recovered from their last defeat at the hands of our boys and want to regain their lost honors.

The Temperance lecture at Davisville last week by the Hon. G. W. Bain was an eloquent effort. The hall was crowded and those who attended were delightfully entertained by the able discourse. We learn that a Templars Lodge was organized with over sixty members.

The *Mail* man seems to possess a peculiar faculty for rehashing our locals and presenting them to his readers as original. We don't mind having our phraseology improved upon by any means, but think we should have some credit at least for furnishing the subject matter.

If the flag over the *Mail* office had not been hoisted several days before the election, it might be thought that it was raised in honor of the result. It has been remarked that that paper said nothing about the result, more than to publish a few items of election news, though issued on the day after election.

An excellent song and chorus, "Gentle Daisy Bell," has just been issued with a beautiful photograph of Marie Roze as "Carmen," adorning the title. Either song or photograph is worth more than the marked price of both—40 cents. The publishers, Sherman, Hyde and Co., have found it almost impossible to supply the demand.

Posters are out announcing a grand picnic by the Turn Verein of Woodland on Sunday, May 18th, on the same ground where the last one was held. There will be the usual attractions, consisting of prize races, gymnastics, dancing, etc. Judging from the record of this order on like occasions heretofore, we predict a grand gala day for those who attend.

To Prevent Its Spreading.

The Board of Supervisors have employed Dr. Oneal to examine all horses in this county reported having the disease known as glanders and to determine whether horses having such disease are incurable, and all owners of such horses are commanded to immediately kill or have them killed. Any one having horses pronounced incurable and refusing to comply with the command will be prosecuted by the Board of Supervisors to the full extent of the law. Considering the destructive nature of this disease, and its contagious character in particular, the action of the Board is, we think, commendable. Dr. Oneal will enter upon his duties immediately.

The following cases were before the County Court on Tuesday:

The People vs. Ah Moon and Ah Tung for gaming; on trial. People vs. Wm. Murphy—Burglary. Case tried and found guilty in second degree. Will receive sentence to-day at 1 o'clock.

NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!

Great and Sweeping Reduction Sale!

A GREAT AND SWEEPING REDUCTION SALE WILL

Commence April 24, 1879,

AT THE GREAT

SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE

—OF—

GOSLINER & CO.,

Next Door to Bank of Woodland.

THE ABOVE SALE MUST TAKE PLACE AS WE ARE

Compelled to Raise $10,000!

—THEREFORE THE—

GREAT SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE

Will Sell Strictly for Cash Only, Until Further Notice,

At a Great Reduction from Former Prices!

Calico, best brands, 18 yards	$1 00
White Rock, 11 yards	1 00
Lonsdalele, 11 yards	1 00
Other muslins in proportion	
Table Linen, per yard	37½
Ladies Basket Dress Cloth, per yd. 10 to	20cts.
Scherry De Kay Dress Cloth per yd.	20cts.
Italian Poplin Dress Cloth per yd.	20cts.
White Pique Dress Cloth, per yard	10cts
Grass Cloth, all shades, 12 yards	$1 00
Coats' Spool cotton, 5 spools	25
Pins, 6 papers	25
Ladies Cotton, bleached and unbleached Hose per dozen	$1 00
Linen Towels, per dozen	75
Ladies' Corsets	50
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs 3 for	25
Ladies' Linen Dress Suits	3 00
White Blankets, per pair	2 50
Mens' Summer Coats	50
Mens' Fine Dress Diagonal Suits, coat, vest and pants	10 00
Mens' Fine Dress Beaver Suits, coat, vest and pants	15 00
Mens' Fine Dress Summer Suits, coat, vest and pants 7 00 to	10 00
Mens' Fine Dress Cassimer Suits, coat, vest and pants	10 00
Mens' Fine Dress Cassimer Pants 2 00 to	5 00
Mens' good Iron-clad Pants 75 cts to	1 00
Youths' Fine Dress Suits, coat, vest and pants	5 00
Boys Fine Dress Suits, coat, vest and pants	$4 00
Mens' Fine White Shirts	75
Mens' Fine Calico Shirts	75
Boys' Fine White Shirts	50
Mens' Cotton Socks, per dozen	75
Mens' Under-shirts and Drawers per pair	35
Overalls, leather fastenings, all colors	50
Mens' Fine Dress Boots, HechtBros.' make	4 00
Mens' Fine Calf Boots	3 00
Youths' Fine Dress Boots, Hecht Bros. make 1 50 to	2 50
Boys' Fine Calf Boots, Hecht Bros. make 1 50 to	2 00
Mens' Fine Calf Buckle Shoes	1 75
Mens' Fine Calf Buckle Shoes	1 50
Ladies' Kid Fox Shoes, S Francisco mak	1 10
Ladies French Kid Button Shoes	1 75
Ladies' Half Cloth Button Shoes	1 75
Ladies Calf Shoes	1 25
Misses Half Cloth Shoes	85
Children's HalfCloth Shoes	75
Misses Calf Shoes	87
Childrens' Calf Shoes	75
Carpet, from 20 cents upwards.	

It would be impossible for us to ennumerate the thousand different articles we have, but every one will be sold in proportion to the above price list. As we expect the public to take advantage of the above great sale in the slaughtering off goods, we will respectfully notify one and all that there will be but one price and no deviation.

☞ Remember the place: THE GREAT SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE, next door to Bank of Woodland.

ap24dw GOSLINER & CO.

C. H. STEVENS & CO.,

(*Successors to J. A. STEWART & CO.,*)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES.

New Dress Goods at 10, 12½ & 15cts per yard
Brocaded Dress Goods at 25 & 37½c per yd
46 inch all wool Camels Hair only 75c per yd (formerly sold at $1 25 per yard),
Silks to match at $1 and $1 25 per yard,
Black Silks at 75 cts and $1 per yard,
Extra Gros Grain Black Silks $1 25 to $2 00 per yard,
Yard Wide Bleached and Unbleached Muslins 8, 10 and 12½ cents per yard.

WE IMPORT DIRECT

And Guarantee Prices the Very Lowest.

BUTTERICK PATTERNS!

The simplest and most economical pattern in use. They are the Standard Fashions of Europe and the United States. Send for Catalogue and Fashion Paper—Free.

Extra Quality and Low Prices

—IN OUR—

SHOE DEPARTMENT

Make it a Complete Success!

Kid Foxed Balmorals $1 25 to $2 50,
Kid Foxed Button $2 50 to $3 50,
Kid Button, $3 00 to $5 00.

☞ Agents for the Solar Tip Shoe for children. SOMETHING NEW. Will outwear two pairs of any other kind.

Shoes can be sent by mail for 10 cts. to 20 cts. per pair.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

C. H. Stevens & Co.,

COR. EIGHTH AND J STS.,

SACRAMENTO.

P. O. BOX 314.

Send for Samples and Prices.

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Millinery Goods!

MESDAMES KATZENSTEIN & BRADLEY

(Successors to Mrs. Murphy and Miss M. Murphy & Co.)

No. 165 J St., Sacramento, Cal.

The Leading Millinery Establishment. Spring and Summer Styles for 1879, now ready. Orders solicited, and promptly attended to when received. The largest and newest stock in the city. mh27w

CRAFT HOTEL,

WOODLAND, CAL.

J. I. McCONNELL, Manager.

FREE 'BUS TO AND FROM THE CARS.

ap30dw

WHO WANTS HAY?

The undersigned has purchased all the hay on the Gordon Ranch in this county, and will sell the same by the acre to parties wishing to cut and cure for themselves. For particulars enquire of N. M. Weaver on the ranch, or S. A. HOWARD, Proprietor, Woodland.

ap25dw1m

THE ELLIS BAND, L. Ellis, Leader; Brass and String Music furnished on application.

OUR MOTTO IS:

Down with the Grabbers! Down with the Credit System! Down with High Prices! And the People say the Chinese must go! But we are coming.

THE GREAT WESTERN

BANKRUPT STORE!

IS NOW OPEN

IN WOODLAND,

Opposite the Postoffice,

With a LARGE STOCK, comprising

CLOTHING,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Men's Hats, Caps,

Boots, Shoes,

Dry Goods,

FANCY GOODS,

LADIES AND MISSES' SHOES,

And a Full Line of Ladies' Hats, with a

Thousand Articles—

TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

This great cargo of goods is brought here to be sold, and they are to be sold at any price, which, owing to the stagnation and panic in business circles, we have taken advantage of the failures, and buying for cash, we are able to dispose of this stock at slaughtering prices, which will convince you that the bottom is knocked out of high prices in goods.

We offer you no Price List, ladies and gentlemen, because some unscrupulous dealers copy our price list and advertise the same, marking down the goods a little less, and when you go there they will say they are all out, or they just sold the last of it. We offer you no trickery in trade. In other words, we do not sell you a pair of Overalls for 50 cts. that are worth 75 cts., and then charge you $1.50 for a Hat that cost 75 cts., or sell a lady calico for 5 cts. a yard costing 6 cts., then charging her for a corset $1.25, that cost 65 cts. That is old fogyism, and tricks in trade. And, a few more words, to say that we can sell goods forty per cent. cheaper than any other house in Woodland.

Come and *see for* yourselves, as there is no trouble to show goods and give prices, nor are you forced to buy.

THE GREAT WESTERN

BANKRUPT STORE!

Opposite the Postoffice,

WOODLAND.

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RESTAURANT!

WOODLAND, CAL.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS!

Oysters in Every Style!

Ice-Cream and Strawberries.

Board by the Week, Five Dollars.

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TEXAS LAND & LAND WARRANTS.

GOOD LAND

As low as $200 per Section of 640 Acres, in a Good Climate. Suitable for Grazing or Agriculture. Taxes low.

Wm. Belsterling, a former resident of this county, says the Warrants offered for sale by A. C. RUGGLES are genuine, and there is plenty of land in the Pan Handle of Texas just as good as in any part of that State.

For Maps and information in detail, call on

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ap23dw Next Door to Express Office.

JOHN A. APPERSON, Teacher of Brass and String Music, one door west of Postoffice.

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1879.

An Apology for Flirtation.

"Ah women are fickle!" you tell me;
Well—yes—if by fickle you mean
A trifle less false than you men are;
And greatly more true than they seem.

"But women are cruel—so cruel!
They flatter and coax for awhile,
Then tread on the hearts that we give them,
And deal us a blow with a smile!"

We are cruel—it may be; but cruel
In a million of charming ways;
So sorry at times to have hurt you,
So kind on the gloomiest days.

But you men! you calculate nicely
How near you may go or how far,
And never one moment you soften,
Nor pity the hopes that you mar.

And when you at last are successful,
And the flower floats down to your feet,
Its colors are no more so perfect,
Its perfume is no more so sweet.

You leave it to lie on the roadside,
First, tramping it down in the dust—
And fancy, that such is your right here,
To break and to outrage our trust,

Believe me, that if you would let us
Be honest and true as we are,
Not striving to conquer us always,
The world would be better by far.

Nellie's New Year's Visit.

BY MRS. M. A. DENISON.

"Quarrelled with Frank!" exclaimed Mrs. Wentworth. "Quarrelled with Frank!" echoed the husband, in the same breath, and with no less amazement.

Then they both looked at Nellie. Nellie was Mrs. Wentworth's unmarried sister, and she now stood before them, all dusty with travel, having just accounted for her unexpected journey, by saying she had "quarrelled with Frank," the said Frank being her lover, to whom she had been engaged.

"Quarrelled with Frank!" repeated Mrs. Wentworth, holding up her hands. "Oh, Nellie! and I thought him so nice!"

Nellie laughed.

"Don't look so horrified," she cried. "The fault's all mine. You were good enough to ask me to spend the winter with you; but I declined, because, you see, I thought I was in love with Frank. But now that I find that I am not, I have come."

"Not in love with Frank!" exclaimed her sister, holding up both hands. "Oh, Nellie! how can you say so?"

"But I do say it. Or rather, I find I can't marry a parson, and live a humdrum life, in some stuffy little rectory, all my days. So Frank must go. I have come here, on the last day of December, as you see, so as to finish off the old year, and be done with the old life. To-morrow I begin a new year and a new life. I shall come out, as it were, at your reception. I intend to catch a millionaire, and be 'happy forever after,' as the story books say."

"Be happy forever after?" echoed her brother-in-law, dubiously.

"And why not?" replied the gay girl, turning sharply on him. "Doesn't everybody, now-a-days, say that money is the chief good? You've got so much of it yourself you don't understand about others. You can afford to be romantic; but I can't. And as for living all my days in a poky little rectory—"

"Ah, my dear!" interposed her sister, with a deprecating shake of her head.

"There, now, don't be didactic," retorted Nellie, laughing again. "It doesn't become you, darling, and besides, I intend to have my own way. I always did have it, you know."

Nothing more, therefore, was said about Frank, the winter that followed was one of the gayest for years. Not an evening passed that Nellie was not present at some party or other, and the days were filled up with reception calls, sleighing parties, etc. For Mrs. Wentworth's beautiful sister was quite a belle. A dozen fortunes were laid at her feet, before Lent came, bringing with it some slight cessation of the round of gayeties; but they were all rejected. This suitor was to old, that one not sufficiently cultivated, a third was too obviously selfish, a fourth too high tempered. Besides, now that she had tasted of the siren cup of fashionable society, Nellie found, as many a one had found before, that it was, after all, but "dead sea ashes." She turned from it, finally, with loathing.

"I suppose I have exhausted life," she said one day, as she sat in her dressing-room, and curiously regarded herself in the mirror. "I am looking frightfully old and worn—not a bit like the fresh, bright girl that came here last December. The fact is, all the men are fops or fools, seeking rich wives; and we, well, we're no better; all the women are scheming puppets, among which I may class myself, trying to secure rich husbands. I'm disgusted with them," she continued; "with myself most of all. I'd rather go back and marry the parson, and mend stockings in the bay-window of the little green rectory, than marry the best man in society."

"But the parson isn't there now," said Mrs. Wentworth to her one day, when she had repeated something like this in her presence.

"What! has he left Dingley parish?" and she gave a gasp, while the color fled from her cheeks.

"Yes, I heard he had."

"Left Dingley parish! What, for good?"

"So I suppose. Some rich city church has called him. They thought the jewel required finer setting."

"And it did," she said, frankly. "Frank was too great for us, and our little village; I might have seen it. Why hasn't anybody written? Mother knew that I—at least, she might have thought that it would have been of some interest to me."

"Mamma knew you had thrown him over, and took it for granted, I suppose, that you didn't care to hear."

Nellie's reply was a significant shrug of the shoulders.

"I shall never see him again, I suppose," she said, that night, to her sister.

"He'll find you out yet," said Agnes.

"Never! You've no idea how horribly I treated him. Now, I suppose he'll go hunting after a wealthy woman. Well, I don't care."

But she did care. Her tears, in the night watches, attested to it; she cared in her own effusive language, tremendously.

The next day was Sunday. Nellie could hardly be induced to go to church. She had suffered, in learning too late, perhaps, the priceless worth of the heart she had dared to trifle with.

The church was a goodly distance, and Nellie, as she entered, with downcast eyes and a heavy heart, felt desperately in need of its calm and strengthening service. At the first sound of the rector's voice, however, a shiver of delight thrilled to her heart. She dared not, at the moment, lift her eyes, she felt so humbled, but when she did gather the courage, there stood Frank Penrose, and his ringing voice was the sweetest music she had ever heard. And when she caught his eye she bade farewell to hope; for she felt then that she loved him and had loved him all along.

At the close of the service he came to meet them; came quietly, steadily, smilingly; this man whom Nellie had deserted for society and fashion.

If his hand had but trembled a little as he grasped hers masterfully, she might have again indulged in some flippant speech, to prove that he had not conquered her; but the tears were too near for that. He pointed out the varied beauties of the old church.

"I think you would like the parsonage—it is not green," he added with a half suppressed smile.

"Frank!" she said, imploringly.

"And when you are there it will be a bower of roses," he added. "You will come?"

What could she say? Nothing. Her eyes, eloquent with tears, did all the talking.

"Did you know Frank was going to preach this morning?" she asked of Wentworth as they drove home.

"Of course."

"You might, at least, have prepared me."

"Why! To keep you from going? And defer, if not prevent this happy ending? Confess, now, Nellie, you're tired of fashion and society."

She held out her hand.

"I am tired of it, and I forgive you," she said. "Love is better than money, after all. And," she added, enthusiastically, "there's not another man in the world so good as Frank Penrose."

"Except Harry," said Agnes, nestling closer up to her husband.

Brain and Muscle.

There is no more valuable class of men, in any community, so far as results are concerned, than those who work with muscle—the class generally known as "laboring men." Their coadjutors—the men who labor with brain—are, however, equally valuable. Outside of what is called "professional life," they are dependent upon each other. There is an unavoidable partnership between them, and they are each other's best friends. The one directs—the other performs; and both accomplish. The distinction between the two classes is made in reference to the direct means by which each one supports himself, and fills his place in life. Nobody pretends that the "workingman" does not think, any more than that the worker by mind cannot saw wood, or dig in a mine. But the old notion that the lawyer, the clergyman, the doctor, the school teacher, the newspaper man, "*et id omne genus*," do not labor, has been exploded. There is many a spectacled eye and thin white finger, that tells the secret of solid hard work.

The brain, like the muscular organism, develops and wears out with hard work. They are machines that cannot last forever. The sleepless watch in your pocket grows rickety in time; and the forty-ton locomotive breaks down at last. The one is gold and the other is iron; but both must work and rest. And, like any other machine, the part which does the most work, wears out first. The sturdy blacksmith's legs and appetite are good, and his mind still bright, when he can no longer wield his hammer. The student's eyes wear out before his feet or hands.

The little fact of the destruction of parts of our being by hard usage, shows, in the failure of particular mental faculties, that "headwork" is hard work. Brain needs rest. It is a noticeable fact that men famous for some special intellectual power, begin to grow old in that power first. Napoleon's greatness lay in his wonderful stragetic and executive ability. The prison of Elba could not hold him. The bare rocks of St. Helena did. He had begun to wear out. The literary world has never produced a more versatile and active intellect than that of Walter Scott. He used every part of his brain at once, and used it incessantly. When his mind gave way, it broke all over. He died almost an idiot. The most brilliant of American wits and humorists, John G. Saxe, who, until the sixtieth year of his life, was the delight of every jovial company he entered—who was restless in his funniness, has sunk into a settled melancholia. He writes no more. He sits at home, in the very abjectness of the blues, and refuses even the presence of his dearest friends. His intellect is as good as ever—all but the jolly part. That is worn out.

That the brain may work, and work hard, is as plain a truth as is the hardness of the laboring hand. That it needs rest and variety, as much as the stomach does, is proven to us every day.—*Hawkeye.*

HE LET THEM TALK.—It is one mark of greatness to treat small enemies with contempt. Frederick the Great never cared how much fun or criticism his people made of him. He was fond of saying that "he could *do* what he pleased, and his subjects could *say* what they pleased." How he would have treated the "seditious utterances" which Bismarck is so sternly repressing, two facts may suffice to show:

A Berlin bookseller sent to the palace a copy of the most stinging lampoon ever published against Frederick, and asked for his majesty's instructions.

"Do not advertise it offensively," answered the king, "but sell it by all means; I hope it will pay you well."

On another occasion he found a crowd staring at a scurrilous caricature of himself, which had been pasted so high up on the wall that it was not easy to see it distinctly. The king, pushing his way through the startled throng, said to his attendants,—

"Put it lower down, that they may not have to strain their necks over it."

In an instant the obnoxious placard was torn to shreds, and the crowd dispersed with a shout of "Long live Father Fritz."

The latter part of a wise man's life is taken up in curing the follies, prejudices and false opinions he had contracted in the former.

Huxley on Republicanism.

In his recent book on the Philosopher Hume, one of the series of "English Men of Letters," (Harper & Brothers), Professor Huxley gives expression incidentally to some of his own political views. As to the monarchy he says: "At the present day the danger to monarchy in Britain would appear to lie, not in increasing love for equality, for which, except as regards the law, Englishmen have never cared, but rather entertain an aversion; nor in any abstract democratic theories, upon which the mass of Englishmen pour the contempt with which they view theories in general; but in the constantly-increasing tendency of monarchy to become slightly absurd; from the ever-widening discrepancy between modern political ideas and the theory of kingship. As Hume observes, even in his time people had left off making believe that a king was a different species of man from other men; and since his days more and more such make-believes have become impossible, until the maintenance of kingship in coming generations seems likely to depend entirely upon whether it is the general opinion, that a hereditary president of our virtual republic will serve the general interest better than an elective one or not." Speaking of republicanism, Professor Huxley reiterates the great truth so often inculcated by Washington and his compatriots: "The true reason for doubting the permanency of a republic, even if it is ever established, lies in the fact that a republic requires for its maintenance a far higher standard of morality and of intelligence in the members of the State than any other form of government. Samuel gave the Israelites a king because they were not righteous enough to do without one, with a pretty plain warning of what they were to expect from the gift. And, up to this time, the progress of such republics as have been established in the world has not been such as to lead to any confident expectation that their foundation is laid on a sufficiently-secure subsoil of public spirit, morality, and intelligence. On the contrary, they exhibit examples of personal corruption and political profligacy as fine as any hot-bed of despotism has ever produced, while they fail in the primary duty of the administration of justice, as none but an effete despotism has ever failed." Professor Huxley believes that public opinion in England has passed through and left far behind the stage when absolute monarchy could be recovered, and while he sees the "virtual republic," which England now is, steadily tending to become a formal republic, he does not look forward to that as the millennium.—*Home Journal.*

American Students in Germany.

The number of Americans who come to Germany to finish their studies, writes a correspondent at Strassburg, is not only large, but increasing. They study here chiefly medicine, philology, and music. A few hear lectures on law at the universities; but the origin, theory, and practice of German law, as well as the highly abstract and antiquated method of teaching it, are so foreign to our views of jurisprudence that such students generally themselves regard their law studies as a luxury and an accomplishment, rather than a practical gain. Though our students are to be found in nearly every university town, most of them gather at Leipsic and Berlin. Last winter there were more American students at Leipsic than there were natives of all other countries not European together. The figures were: Americans, sixty-seven; total, seventy-nine. Austria excepted, no single European nation sent so many students to Leipsic as America. The chief States were represented as follows: Austria, seventy-one; Russia, sixty-one; Switzerland, forty-nine; Great Britain, nineteen; Greece, fourteen; France, four; the United States, sixty-seven. The majority of our countrymen who study in Germany are not wealthy. Most of them come supplied with a sum which they think, with fair economy, will last one, two, or three years. Their calculation is based, almost without exception, upon the theory that the expenses of living in Germany are much less than at home. I venture to say that not one in fifty lives within his theoretical estimate. My own experience is derived from a residence in Leipsic and Strassburg, of nearly two years, with visits to Berlin, Dresden, and other cities of North Germany. It is not a rare thing to meet men who say that, had they known the expense of studying a year or two here to be so great as it is, they would not have come, or would have postponed their coming.—*Home Journal.*

How They Euchered the "Old Man."

We are told on the "best authority" that a wealthy old gentleman residing in a high-toned portion of this goodly city had a beautiful motherless daughter from whom he exacted a promise that she would never marry without his sanction. Her first lover, though "poor but honest," won her heart. The father rejected him, and bade her choose another. She said, "No, I shall yet marry him under your own roof, but not without your consent." Time passed along, and one evening, not long since, her father, for her especial amusement, gave a select masquerade ball, to which, of course, her lover was not invited. While the masks were on and mirth running high, there was a shout for some one to play preacher, as a youthful pair were to have a sham wedding. Some one volunteered, and the bride and groom stepped forth, he hobbling on crutches and she gray-haired and decrepit. Their appearance was greeted with roars of laughter. The minister said: "Some one must give this bride away; she is too young to be responsible." She chose a couple for guardians, apparently because they stood nearest. The ceremony was performed, and the hand-shaking and congratulations commenced, but the bride had fainted. Her husband snatched off her mask and his own, and in the general consternation everybody followed suit. When lo! the married couple were the "poor but honest" and his chosen one; the minister a bona fida Justice of the Peace. The girl had selected her father and aunt to give away the bride, and thus with his consent she was married at home to the man of her choice. The old man saw the joke, pronounced them too old for *him*, gave his blessing and received the husband into his family.—*Golden Era.*

The estimated number of horses in the United States is 8,000,000, Illinois ranking first in number.

In Indiana farmers are hiring hands for the year at from $12 to $18 a month.

Form in the Trotter.

Form is of more importance than mere action. The car-horse is able to fold the knee, but you cannot train him to get over the ground rapidly or to last through a race of broken heats. He bends the knee but cannot reach and gather quickly, is overtopped with weight, and therefore falls in a struggle which is decided by speed and courage; and the cause of failure is lack of form. One of the best writers on the horse has furnished us with rules for the selection of a thoroughbred. We are advised to choose an animal with a deep and wide back and loin; with a chest to "afford sufficient room for the heart and lungs," but not too wide, for "an open bosom is regarded as a sure sign of want of pace;" "the back ribs should be long, or, as such a formation is generally called, 'deep,' so as not only to give protection to the contents of the belly, but to afford a strong attachment to the muscles which connect the chest to the hips;" the ribs "must be set wide apart, and not huddled up together;" "for fast road work where the failure of the legs is generally the limit to the amount of work, a very heavy carcass is an objection, as it increases the weight upon them; and an overtopped horse—that is, one with a body too big for his legs is a most worthless brute;" a projecting neck, moderately long and proportionately thin, wide jaws, and intelligent head, broad above the eyes, thin nostrils, which should open under exercise and show the red lining membrane; shoulders obliquely placed and broad blade, well clothed with muscles; long thighs approaching almost to the proportions of the greyhound; necks full size and clean, and all the points proportion to one another. The authority from which we have condensed these points is "Stonehenge." The fastest trotter in the world to-day, Edwin Forrest, comes up to the standard named by the English critic. He has none of the characteristics of the cart-horse, and all of the points of the substantial thoroughbred. Maud S., the great four-year-old, also has the form of a thoroughbred. The prepotent blood in both is that of the running horse. Without form neither would have shown so much speed as to attract public attention. The trotting elements in the pedigree of each have, with the assistance of toe-weights, simply given a new impulse to speed. They have influenced the motion, the folding of the knee and the action of the stifle, and thus enabled the two to startle the country with their deeds. If a sire of a cart-like form and excessive knee-action is so strongly prepotent as to stamp both his form and his action upon his progeny, you may keep breeding him from now until doomsday without getting a trotter, of more than average merit. Admit that he simply reproduces himself and allow no margin for improvement. Edwin Forrest, like Maud S., is wonderfully speedy as a trotter, because he has the speedy formation of the thoroughbred, without which formation he would be merely commonplace, in spite of the trotting elements in his ancestral tree. Toe-weights, with brains behind them, have in recent years played an important part in the development of the trotting horse. Take an animal in which the thoroughbred triumphs over the "Canuck" at the rate of seven to two, and put him in the hands of a Gilden who understands the use of weights, and he will make a trotter of him, not able merely to go the distance, but to do his miles in the quickest time. The horses which win the majority of hard-fought races in these days of progress, possess not only the form, but a large percentage of the blood of the English racer. —*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The King of Burmah.

The King of Burmah is little over 20, and he has been barely four months on the throne. He is a tall, well-built personable, young man. He is very fair in complexion, has a good forehead, clear, steady eyes, and a firm but pleasant mouth. His chin is full and somewhat sensual-looking, but withal he is a manly, frank-faced young fellow, and is said to have gained self possession, and lost the early nervous awkwardness of his new position with great rapidity. Of his character little has yet developed, but circumstances have occurred to prove that he is very far from destitute of a will of his own, and that he has no fondness for any diminution of the royal prerogative. As we passed out of the palace after the interview, a house in the palace grounds was pointed out to me, within which had been imprisoned in squalid misery ever since the illness of the late king some twenty male members of the royal blood, who were regarded as likely, if left at large, to use efforts for the hindrance of the accession of the lad who now sits on the throne, and who, among the youngest of the sons of his father, was selected to succeed, partly by female influence, partly by reason of the belief of the ministers that he would interpose little obstacle toward the accomplishment of the programme of constitutional reform with which they desire to begin a new reign. And in a stable near by, incarcerated there a month ago, are confined three of these ministers, living proofs that constitutional reform is a ticklish and risky undertaking, when all the traditions about the throne are those of absolutism, and the youngsters who are soft-seeming and pliable when powerless nonenities, learn swiftly to take their own part when placed in a position of power. King-makers, it is true, can be king-breakers, but it is also true that many a king-maker has himself been broken by the king he has made. And I dare say the ministers in the stable there are rather sorry now that they did not make another choice.—*London News.*

A WASH FOR POULTRY HOUSES.—The *Farmer's Advocate* gives this as the best whitewash for poultry houses: "Into the whitewash pail drop a teacupful of soft-boiled rice and mix thoroughly. Then pour into a quart-pot of cold water say ten or twelve drops of crude carbolic acid. Mix this into the rest and swab the interior of your henhouse with it. For outside, use rock salt dissolved, instead of boiled rice, and dispense with carbolic acid. No other preparation of whitewash ever equaled this for poultry buildings."

Too little attention is paid to the keeping of rabbits. They can be, and are in some countries, made as profitable as poultry. They are cheap, increase rapidly, require only such care as any child can give, and thrive in close confinement, in this respect being superior to poultry. Its flesh is agreeable and nutritious.

Scenes in Morocco.

On every side, as you travel through the country, you cannot help noticing the fertility of the land. Delicious fruits grow almost wild in great abundance—oranges, pomegranates, apricots, peaches, quinces, almonds, vines and fig-trees. Wide fields of grain wave before your eyes, as surely they would not were it not that the soil barely needs to be turned over; for, through all the centuries since this coast was first cultivated, not one particle of improvement do the indolent people seem to have made in their clumsy methods. When a native farmer finds he can no longer sit in the sun and postpone his plowing, if he is to have any crop at all, he catches a donkey and a goat, or a cow and a mule, or any other creatures (including his wife) that will pull, and harnesses them to a plow which would be a fine curiosty for one of our agricultural fairs, since it is simply some sticks of wood bound together so that the sharply pointed end of the main or handle piece, is dragged along a little under the sod. Yet we must not forget that much nearer home a like lack of progress is seen; for in parts of Mexico an almost exactly similar excuse for a plow has been used for three hundred years, and may perhaps be used for three hundred more.

When the caravan reaches a town of considerable size, a stop is likely to be made for some days, in order to allow trading to be carried on. But business is not permitted to worry the traders much, and between the entertainments of the village people and the recreations of the camp, the stranger will not lack for amusement. It is to this race, it is always to be remembered, that we owe the Arabian Nights' tales. Of these stories our translations contain only a selection, and as you sit and sip your coffee, tea or lemonade in some little cafe of whitewashed stone, you hear the old plots and familiar names, and many new romances of the same kind, told by men who do nothing else. The tales form the treasure of a very numerous class of men and women throughout the East, who find a livlihood in reciting them to crowds never tired of listening. The public squares of all the towns abound with such men, whose recitations, full of gestures and suggestive looks, hold a circle of silent listeners spell-bound with the pleasing pictures their imaginations conjure. It is said that the physicians frequently recommend the story-tellers to their patients in order to soothe pain, to calm agitation, or to produce sleep; and, accustomed to talk to sick folk, they modulate their voices, soften their tones, and gently cease as sleep steals over the sufferer.

Quite the opposite of this quiet and dreamy amusement, which takes the place of our theatres, are the shows of the snake-charmers, who everywhere collect pennies from admiring groups. They sit on the ground and handle the serpents in every way, allowing them to coil about their arms, necks and body, and dart long, forked tongues almost into their faces, while one of the group hammers a tambourine as though his life depended on it. I cannot conceive how this so-called music has anything to do with the wonderful control exercised over the snakes by the juggler; I should think they would grow cross, rather than be "charmed" by its incessant discords.—*Ernest Ingersoll, in St. Nicholas.*

"Going A-Fishing."

The man who invented the fishhook will some day have a monument. It will be a granite column five hundred feet high, built by the boys alone. A boy might possibly get along with marbles, tops, stilts, balls and kites, yet he would feel that there was an aching void enough somewhere. A kite does well as long as it will outsail all other kites and the string doesn't break, and a pair of stilts are good property until after the first fall; but for real solid pleasure the fish-hook can never be beaten. A boy will always expect more and get less from it than anything else invented, but he never gets too discouraged to try again.

The Smith boy was observed trying his luck yesterday in a pond on a vacant lot on Alfred street. As far back as last December his mother promised him half a day out of school as soon as the fish began to bite, and yesterday was the glorious day. Where there's water there ought to be fish, according to every boy's reckoning, and this youth "surrounded" that wee little pond-hole with its barrel of muddy water with just as much enthusiasm as a man would throw a line into Lake St. Clair. He had ham, sweetcake, potato, dried beef and boiled egg for bait, and when he had spit on his bait and cast in his hook all the Seth Greens ever born couldn't have convinced him that he would fail of at least one good bite. For two long hours he fished for sturgeon and pickerel and pike, changing the bait now and then and never forgetting to spit on it, and as he hauled up for the last time he would simply admit that it wasn't just the right sort of day to go fishing. If he had had a little one to carry home his triumph would have been more complete, but yet his eyes were like diamonds as he met two boys on the corner and called out:

"Say! I've stayed out of school a whole half day and been a-fishing! I didn't catch any fish, 'cos they were all on their nests, but you ought to have seen the big frog which tumbled off a stone!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

A contemporary says: "There is no reason why farming may not be made to pay much oftener than it does. Very few have learned to regard it as a business. It is a sort of chance work all round. Most men look on it as a sort of real estate transaction. They hope one day to sell out at a big figure, hence are afraid to improve their farms with a view to agricultural operations, for fear that whoever buys the land will not care for those little things. We have often heard some improving farmer ridiculed for his expenditures by some knowing ones, who were very sure so and so would get more for his place than if he had thrown his money in the dirt."

The success of the mixed classes in University College, London, is now assured. In some classes the attendance of young women is as high as thirty per cent. of the whole. The professors are perfectly satisfied with the result of opening the classes to women students, and the young men have not the slightest fear that the standard of education will be lowered.

A paragraph in the hand is worth two in an uncrediting exchange.

Babe in the Woods.

Some weeks ago a little girl of five summers strayed off one day about noon from her father's residence on Cedar creek, Scott county, causing the deepest distress and wildest consternation to her parents and neighbors. The child was a peculiar one, having a strange disposition for a girl, often evincing a passionate fondness for the woods and wanting to follow her father's dogs into the mountains near by to hunt. She seemed from babyhood almost to love the wild, strange scenes, the stern old mountains and darksome forests with which her home was girt about. She loved to listen to and imitate the drear, weird howl of the wolf, ringing at nightfall down the dismal slope of the mountains and through the sombre aisles of the forests. She was a curious child, so the neighbors said, a queer little girl, and uncommonly strange, but she was gone, and no one knew where. Her little pattering footfalls about the door were missed. The rooms were haunted, the barn and outhouses searched, the garden, the fields and patches agonizingly explored, but all in vain. The strange little girl had gone. Then the neighbors assembled together, and they hunted all the evening, and throughout the long spring night their torches flashed through the darkness of many a lonesome glen. The startled buck, dazed with surprise, sprang from his leafy bed into the darkness; the mountain owl ceased his hooting, while the hunter's halloo echoed from peak to peak and down to the deep gorges and through the shadowy vales. The prowling wildcat crouched low as the party passed the rocky fastnesses of his home, and the skulking fox sought denser thickets.

The night passed on, guns were fired and horns were winded; but the mad March blasts wafted back no answering cry, and when the sun rose up slowly from behind the mountain crest and shot his roseate beams athwart the morning landscape, the child was not yet found. The excitement spread like wildfire; the people thronged in from other neighborhoods; the search was renewed with double vigor. Women boldly took the pathless woods with brave hearts and streaming eyes, and all that day and night following the mountains, the valleys, the glens and the thickets were scoured; but when the sun rose again it dawned upon a scene of sadness, for the little girl was still lost. The suspense was dreadful, for the nights were cold and bleak, and the country wild, very wild, and infested with wolves, panthers and bears.

The little girl was motherless, but had a father, and the agony of his heart as day and night he trampled the forests through in fruitless search for his little pet may not be told. But the hunt was kept up next day. The worn-out, tired settlers never ceased their labors, though disheartened, and the weary searchers sought no rest. Troops of hardy horsemen, abreast in skirmish line, scoured the level lowlands, while the cliffs and caverns high up the mountain's side were scaled and ransacked by footmen bold and tireless; but the day grew on apace, the evening shades began to thicken, and here and there to blot and blur with dreamy darkness on the lovely landscape of the lonely valleys. The birds had hushed their singing, the wolf had waked and stirred from his secret couch, the deer had ceased to browse and sought his nightly lair. It was twilight, and the tall pines had cast their shadows long, like pencil-marks adown the mountain's eastern slope, where, on a moss-grown rock, a little group of hunters, three or four, who had met there by chance, sat and listened to the low murmuring of a tiny little mountain stream that slyly slipped and wound its way among the bowlders big and ancient tree roots. Long they sat in sombre stillness resting, for they had hunted all the day and were tired. The night stole on; "whip-poor-will" whispered his first lowly greeting to the iron-gray darkness. The feathery pine tops began to sigh to the moaning March wind as it swept up the gorge. The hunters listened, and as they listened there came upon the wind a sound, a soft sob, a weakly, weary wail from a voice so faint and far that it could scarcely be heard above the ripple of the brooklet. As if startled by an electric shock, each man sprang upright on his feet, and still as marble statues, stood listening. Again the sound was heard, and waiting now no longer, in eager haste they started down the slope with long elastic strides. They had gone perhaps two hundred yards, and were passing through a thicket of almost inky darkness, when suddenly the leader stopped, for prone upon the ground he saw a little form; a human shape stretched up on the chill, bleak earth, shivering with cold and softly weeping all alone. It was the little lost girl still alive and unhurt, but oh, so weak and white and wan, so pinched and pale. She was clad in a single garment and lying exhausted near the brink of the little mountain brook; her fair, soft ringlets were damp with the evening dews; her startled eyes stared wild and vacant. The dimples from her cheeks were gone, and her tiny, tapering ankles and shapely feet were bare, and bore the marks of many a cruel bruise and thistle cut that had cleft her tender flesh. For two days and a half and two nights she had wandered through the mountains lost and without food, and here at last, and all alone, the little thing had laid her weary head down to die. It was a touching scene, and the salty tears shone bright upon the rugged cheeks of the rough-handed settlers as they reverently took up the little lost, quaint girl and tenderly caressed her back to life. The horns rang out the joyful news, and the guns belched out the tidings glad; answering shouts responded from the spurs and benches of the mountains, from the glens and valleys, and ere an hour had passed that grim old mountain witnessed at its foot a scene of joy and jubilee which no pen may well describe. The story is told and is no fiction. We tell it as it was told us last week by a very truthful gentlemen, Mr. Wesley Roberts, of Scott county, who participated in the exciting hunt. The little maid is a daughter of Esquire G. W. Tinsley, and her name is Carrie. She said that she saw the hunters every day and hid from them, and that the wolves came near biting her two or three times.—*Dardanelle (Ark.) Immigrant.*

They who do not rightly know themselves may feel and feast upon false approbation; not I, who see myself, and know very well what is my due. I am content to be less commended, provided I am better known.

Superficial knowledge of all kinds is the perdition of women.

Train the Boys for Business.

There is one element in the home instruction which boys receive prior to their advent into the business world to which too little attention has been given. We mean the cultivation of habits of punctuality, system, order and responsibility. In too many households boys from twelve to seventeen years are administered to too much by loving mothers or other female members of the family. Boys' lives through those years are the halcyon days of their existence. Up in the morning just in season for breakfast; nothing to do but start off early enough so as not to be late; looking upon an errand as taking so much time and memory away from enjoyment; little thought of personal appearance except when reminded by mother to "spruce up" a little; finding his wardrobe always where mother puts it—in fact, having nothing to do but enjoy himself.

Thus his life goes on until school ends. Then he is ready for business. He goes into an office where everything is system, order and precision. He is expected to keep things neat and orderly, sometimes kindle fires, file letters, do errands—in short, become a part of a nicely regulated machine, where everything moves in systematic grooves, and each one is responsible for the correctness in his department, and where, in place of ministers to his comfort, he finds task-masters, more or less lenient, to be sure, and everything in marked contrast to his previous life.

In many instances the change is too great. Errors become numerous, blunders, overlooked at first, get to be matters of serious moment; then patience is overtasked, and the boy is told his services are no longer wanted. This is his first blow, and sometimes he never rallies from it. Then comes the surprise to the parents, who too often never know the real cause, nor where they have failed in the training of their children.

What is wanted is every boy to have something special to do, to have some duty at a definite hour and to learn to watch for that hour to come, to be answerable for a certain portion of the routine of the household, to be trained to anticipate the time when he may enter the ranks of business, and to be fortified with habits of energy, accuracy and application, too often of more importance than superficial book learning. —*Com. Bulletin.*

BRILLIANT WHITEWASH.—Take half a bushel of good unslacked lime and slack it with boiling water, covering it during the process to keep in the steam; strain the liquor through a fine sieve or strainer and add to it a peck of clean salt, previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice, ground to a thin paste and stirred and boiled hot, half a pound of powdered Spanish whitening, and a pound of clean glue, which had been previously dissolved by first soaking it well and then hanging it over a slow fire in a small kettle, within a larger one filled with water; add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture; stir it well and let it stand for a few days, covered from dirt. The whitewash should be put on quite hot; for this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on the stove. One pint of this mixture will cover a square yard of surface if properly applied. Brushes more or less small may be used according to the nature of the job required. The wash retains its brilliancy for many years. There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it, either for inside or outside walls.

THE "WICKED WEED."—Hops are first mentioned by Pliny, the young plants being eaten as a vegetable, like our asparagus. But until the sixteenth century they were not used as an ingredient in beer; and, when their cultivation was first introduced from Flanders, in 1525, an outcry was raised, and Parliament was petitioned against a "wicked weed that would spoil the taste of the drink and endanger the people." But the piquant bitter found favor with the public, who relished this addition to the previously unmitigated sweetness. And so the hop was promoted from the hedge-row to the "garden," and ever since, labor and money has been constantly expended on it.

GRAVY FOR A ROAST FOWL.—Boil the neck of the fowl, after having cut it small, in half a pint of water, with a seasoning of spice or herbs; let it stew very softly for an hour and a half. When the bird is just ready for the table, take the gravy from the dripping-pan and drain off the fat; strain the liquor from the neck into it, mixing them smoothly; pass the gravy again through the strainer; heat it, adding seasoning if necessary, and take it hot to the table.

FRIED OYSTERS.—Large oysters are the best for this purpose. Simmer for a minute or two in their own liquor, drain perfectly dry, dip in yolks of eggs and then in bread crumbs, seasoned with cayenne (or black) pepper and salt; fry them of a light brown. These are chiefly used as a garnish for fish or fowls, but if intended to be eaten alone, make a little thick melted butter, moistened with the liquor of the oysters, and served as sauce.

BOILING POTATOES.—Have your saucepan half full of water; let it boil, then throw in two teaspoonfuls of salt, then add your potatoes; let them boil twenty minutes; do not let them stop boiling one instant; when they crack open or seem inclined to do so, take them off the fire, strain the water off, put them back on the stove with the cover on the saucepan; let them stand so three or four minutes and you will have them mealy and white.

TO BOIL PICKLED BEEF.—Put on the fire in cold water; let it simmer slowly, allowing fifteen minutes for every pound; do not let it boil; keep skimming or it will look dirty; if it is left in the pot until the water is cold it will be much more tender. Among all the recipes no one seems to have thought of giving one for

BOILED HAM.—Put a ham in a boiler while the water is cold; be careful that it boils slowly. A ham of twenty pounds take four hours and a half, larger and smaller in proportion; keep the water well skimmed. A green ham wants no soaking, but an old one must be soaked sixteen hours in a large tub of water.

DRESSING FOR TURKEY.—Take dry pieces of bread or crackers, chop them fine, put in a small piece of butter or a little cream, with sage, pepper and salt, one egg and a small quantity of flour moistened with milk.

Remove the *threads* before sending roast fowls to the table.

Intelligence Items.

There are 3400 lunatics in California and 241 lawyers in Congress.

Photographs can be taken at midnight by the light of the Brush electric lamp.

There are four thousand women postmasters in the United States, and the number is on the increase.

Farmers in Eastern Pennsylvania have stocked trout ponds, and they are becoming as common as orchards.

Boston will be 250 years old September, 1880, and the *Advertiser* thinks it time to prepare for glorifying the birthday.

New Hampshire is following its neighbor, Massachusetts, and has elected several women to the superintendency of schools.

The excavations at the supposed site of the hanging gardens at Babylon are said to have terminated. They have yielded many tablets from the time of Nabonidus to the Parthian era.

Two Fall River ministers condemned the sale of newspapers on Sunday in recent sermons, and the City Marshal thereupon issued orders prohibiting their sale the following Sunday.

The taste for dancing, once so common among the French, is dying out. The laying down of carpets and the mania for collecting *bric a-brac* in burgeois drawing-rooms render improvised "hops" impossible.

The museum of Prince Alessandro Torlonia at Lungara, in Italy, is famous for its statuary. It contains five hundred and seventeen antique sculptures, among which the series of the emperors or imperial busts, two hundred in number, is especially remarkable.

In the debate in the House of Commons on the subject of the electoral disabilities of women, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that at a fitting time, and under fitting circumstances, he would be prepared to support the proposal to give the same rights to women as to men.

Father Lawlor, of St. Mary's Catholic Church, New London, Conn., announces that the names of all Catholics who are brought before the Police Court will be read out from the pulpit of his church. He will also mention to the congregation the offences with which these persons are charged.

The royal plate at Windsor is reported to be worth £1,800,000. It includes a gold service ordered by George IV., which will dine 140 persons, and the same monarch added to the collection one of the finest wine coolers in the world, a shield formed of snuff boxes worth £9,000, and 30 dozen plates worth £10,000. There are also a variety of pieces brought from abroad and from India. The latter include a peacock of precious stones of every kind, worth £30,000, and Tippoo's foot-stool, a tiger's head with crystal teeth, and a solid ingot of gold for his tongue.

A Mother's Error.

Harry Endford's usually bright, handsome face was disfigured by having his cheek terribly swollen. All night he had suffered intensely with a defective tooth, and the camphor and creosote his mother had applied brought no relief.

"Harry," said Mrs. Endford, pityingly, "I must take you to Dr. Hilton. He will stop the pain at once."

"O, dear! no, mamma," exclaimed Harry, quickly; "I don't want to go to the dentist's. He'll pull my tooth, I know he will."

"No, he shan't, Harry; he will cure it right off."

After pondering, Harry decided to accompany his mother to the dentist's. He was nearly mad with pain, and was willing to accept any possibility of relief. Having gained her son's consent, Mrs. Endford wrote the following:

DR. HILTON: I shall bring my son, Harry, to your office. He has an ulcerated tooth, which I am sure will have to be extracted. Please resort to a little artifice to hide your intention He is a nervous, timid boy, and thereby will be spared the dread which would be to him more than pain.

Very truly yours,

E. A. ENDFORD.

A little later Harry and his mother were inside the dentist's office. He examined the tooth carefully.

"It is a very bad tooth," he said.

"You are going to pull it?" questioned Harry, giving his face a quick, searching glance.

"I will put something on it that will cause the pain entirely to cease in a short time," replied Dr. Hilton, evasively.

He poured a few drops of a dark liquid from a bottle on a bit of cotton, and taking it up with his forceps, he said to Harry:

"Open your mouth wide, now, and let me lay this on the tooth."

Harry opened his mouth; but in an instant the treacherous forceps had tight hold of his tooth, and it was extracted and in Dr. Hilton's hand before he had the slightest suspicion of his intention.

"What! you haven't pulled it out?" said Harry, greatly astonished.

"Yes, I have. You didn't feel it much, did you?"

"You have cheated me!" returned Harry, with an angry, flushed face. "You told me you were going to put something on to stop the pain."

"I did. These forceps are the truest pain killer I know," laughed the dentist.

"Well, it's all over now," said Mrs. Endford, "and the tooth will never ache again. Are you not glad?"

Tears sprang into Harry's eyes.

"You knew all about it, mother," said Harry, bitterly. "You knew Dr. Hilton was going to pull my tooth when you brought me here. You are always cheating me, you are; but you can't do it many more times. I've got you learned," defiantly.

Who was it Harry so well understood? His mother, to whom he owed his existence, and whose tender, loving care he constantly received. And yet her influence over his young, pliant mind was nearly gone. Why? Because again and again in the management of her son she had resorted to artifice and dissimulation.

Poor Harry! There was a rankling wound in his heart. Through deception he had been saved the fear he would have experienced from having the tooth extracted; but poison and bitterness had sprung up in his heart far exceeding physical pain. His moral nature had received a lasting blight.

Mothers, my little story is true. If you wish to be loved and honored by your children, deal honestly by them. Never deceive them, or tell the fractional part of a lie—*Zion's Herald.*

Two Views in Leadville.

The gala night is Saturday night, when the tunnels, shafts and levels of Frever Hill, Carbonate Hill and the other mining localities send down their throng of miners and "timber men" with their week's wages in their pockets. Saloons, gambling hells, variety theatres and dance-houses overflow, and the sidewalks are all too narrow for the crowds that stream along. With all this, Leadville is conceded to be the quietest mining camp in the country. It is called "the poor man's camp," from the facility of mining and the richness of the returns; but it is not a poor man's camp in the sense that a placer gold mining camp is, for mining here is by shaft, and quite expensive until "mineral" is "struck," when the miner is likely to be enriched, while in a placer mine each day's washing produces a definite result. The wild dash and adventure of the California placer miner in the pursuit of pleasure are missing from Leadville, where a rather dull and matter-of-fact spirit pervades the vices, and little of the glitter and allurement that might be pleaded in extenuation of indulgence is to be seen.

A more hopeful phase of life presents itself on Sunday. The tear and rush of the sawmill that ceases not night nor day during the week are hushed, and many of the mines stop work. The smelters cannot, of course, allow their furnaces to cool, and their black smoke and suffocating gases pollute the air as on other days. The churches, however, are crowded, and, although they are neither so capacious nor so numerous as the gambling houses, they hold enough to rescue many Sodoms from destruction. The Methodists, Episcopalians and Roman Catholics have buildings of their own, and a Baptist congregation hold services in the school house during the building of their church. In the Baptist and Methodist churches, where congregational singing is practiced, the preponderance of the basso element in the music over the soprano is significant. In Eastern congregations, the voices of the women are generally most prominent, even when they do not outnumber the men, and the ear accustomed to this is almost startled by the heavy male chorus that breaks out on the announcement of the hymn in this city. A glance at the congregation at once reveals the cause. Bearded and bronzed faces meet the eye everywhere, and the sombre black or dark coats, and blue flannel shirts give heaviness, if not gloom to the assembly. The presence of a few ladies introduce some warmth of color, and the tone of refinement they bring is heightened by contrast with the surroundings. Occasionally there is an odd mingling of the æsthetic and the realistic in the efforts to embellish the interior of the churches, as when the young lady who presides at the cabinet organ places a bright-blossomed and fragrant geranium upon one corner of the instrument with a labeled tin can in which it grows plainly announcing that it once held "Boston Baked Beans." But who would quarrel with so brave an attempt to make the wilderness blossom?—*Letter to the New York Times.*

Our Lunarian Neighbors.

A great change is taking place in our views in regard to the moon, and it may be that we are on the eve of discoveries which will make this century an epoch in astronomical history. Some American observers saw not long since a crater on the lunar surface in active operation under conditions as reliable as human vision at such a distance can be expected to reach. A French astronomer has made observations on a grander scale, and confidentially asserts that the moon is inhabited! M. Camille Flammarion, the present originator of this long cherished idea, is a scientist of honor and renown, well known for his reputation as an observer and enthusiastic writer. He has writen several articles to prove his position, and has determined to devote his life to this branch of astronomical research. No instruments on the globe are powerful enough to afford a glimpse of our lunarian neighbors. M. Flammarion is not in the least discouraged at this apparently insuperable obstacle in the way of a solution of his problem. He is going to have one made that will exhibit the men in the moon to terrestrial eyes, without a possibility of mistake. He is urgently soliciting contributions to a fund for an immense refracting telescope, whose estimated cost is a million francs, or two hundred thousand dollars. This instrument, the astronomer believes, will be effectual in revealing the inhabitants in the moon really existing, according to his sanguine faith. Some of the largest refractors in the world, if used when the air is pure, bear a power of three thousand on the moon, that is, the moon appears as if it were at a distance of eighty miles instead of two hundred and forty thousand. It can thus be seen that an immensely increased power would be required to detect small objects on the surface.

We trust M. Flammarion will be successful in collecting funds for a monster telescope, and that he will pick up crowds of lunarians through its far-seeing eye, before the vision of the present generation becomes too dim to behold the long-wished for sight.—*Providence Journal.*

A society for the prevention of crime has been organized at New Haven, Connecticut, the object of which, as set forth by President Porter of Yale college, is to put a stop to the violations of the liquor law and to check other evils. "We hope," he says, "to cleanse our streets of wantonness which now so unblushingly shows itself at certain hours and in certain localities. We hope to suppress now and then some of the many gambling houses which lie like snares about our beautiful city, ready to catch the young and inexperienced and to hasten the downward progress of the more hardened criminal. We hope to suppress places of amusement where indecent shows are held that educate both young and old in iniquity and sin."—*Hawk-Eye.*

THE TRUE WIFE OF KING HENRY.—Attention has been recently called to the grave of Queen Katharine, of Arragon, the wife of Henry VIII, of England. It is in Peterborough Cathedral, and is marked by a rude black slab, with the words "Queen Katharine" on a brass plate. As the plate is trodden upon by everyone who enters the choir from the nave, the inscription is almost obliterated. The Dean of Peterborough is about to take steps to protect the grave, and also erect some appropriate monument to the memory of the unfortunate queen—the true wife of King Henry.

Freaks of Courtship.

The Rev. Joseph Hall, bishop of of Norwich, and author of "Contemplations of the Old and New Testament," obtained a wife in a very singular manner. In walking from church one Whit-Monday with a grave and reverend minister of the name of Grandidge, he saw a comely modest gentlewoman standing at the door of a house where they were invited to a wedding dinner. Mr. Hall inquired of his friend whether he knew her. "Yes," said Mr. Grandidge; "I know her well, and I have bespoke her for your wife. She is the daughter of a gentleman whom I much respect, Mr. George Winniff, of Bretenham; and out of an opinion I have of the fitness of the match for you, I have already treated about it with her father, whom I found very apt to entertain it." Mr. Hall, too, it seems was equally apt to entertain it; for he says: "Being advised not to neglect the opportunity, and not concealing the just praises of the modesty, piety, good disposition and other virtues that were lodged in that seemingly presence, I listened to the motion as sent from God." On this motion Mr. Hall acted; he spoke the necessary words; and at last with due prosecution, happily prevailed, enjoying the society of that charming helpmate for the space of forty-five years.

The celebrated George Whitefield began his courtship in a singular fashion. His biographer pronounces him one of the oddest wooers that ever wooed. When Whitefield was in America, and had under his charge the Orphan House in Savannah, "it was much impressed on his heart that he ought to marry in order to have a help-mate in his arduous work." He had also fixed his mind on the young lady whom he intended to ask to become his wife. So he addressed a letter to her parents and inclosed another to herself. In his letter to the parents he stated that he wanted a wife to help him in the management of his increasing family, and then said: "This letter comes like Abraham's servant to Rebekah's relations, to know whether your daughter, Miss E——, is a proper person to engage in such an undertaking; and if so, whether you will be pleased to give me leave to propose marriage to her. You need not be afraid of sending me a refusal; for I bless God, if I know anything of my own heart, I am free from that foolish passion which the world calls love." He wrote in a similar strain to the young lady, asking her, among many other questions, if she could leave her home and trust in Him for support who feeds the young ravens; and bear the inclemencies of air both as to heat and cold in a foreign climate; whether having a husband she could be as though she had none. He also told her that he thought the passionate expressions which ordinary courtiers use ought to be avoided by those who would marry in the Lord; and that if she thought marriage would in any way be prejudicial to her better part, she was to be so kind as to send him a denial; that she need not be afraid to speak her mind, as he loved her only for God.

The letters were not so successful as Abraham's servants. The parents were not very anxious to send their daughter on such an adventure; and Whitefield continued for a longer space in his bachelor condition. Some time after he essayed another courtship with a widow in Wales after the same style. The mode in which Rebekah was chosen for Isaac seems to have been Whitefield's ideal of obtaining a wife. The week after he was married he went on one of his evangelistic tours, and left his newly-wedded wife to muse alone amid the Welsh hills in the second quarter of their honeymoon.

Thomas Gainsborough's young friend (a commercial traveler in his father's establishment) had a sister, Miss Margaret Burr, an extraordinary beauty. That Miss Burr should wish to have her portrait painted by her brother's friend, is not a matter of wonder. Neither is it a wonder that the sittings should be numerous and protracted, for such they were declared to have been. The likeness was at last finished, and pronounced by competent judges perfect. The young lady greatly admired the painter's skill, and in glowing terms expressed her appreciation of the portrait, and in doing so gave the artist the gentlest possible hint that perhaps in time he might become the possessor of the original. On that hint Gainsborough spoke the magic word, and after a short courtship, was rewarded by her hand, and each lent brightness to the other's life.—*Chamber's Journal.*

The Tiger.

His whole frame is put together to effect destruction. In cutting up a tiger you are impressed with this. His tendons are masses of nerve and muscle as hard as steel. The muscular development is tremendous. Vast bands and layers of muscle overlay each other. Strong ligaments, which you can scarcely cut through, and which soon blunt the sharpest knife, unite the solid, free playing, loosely-jointed bones. The muzzle is broad and short and obtuse. The claws are completely retractile. The jaws are short. There are two false molars, two grinders above and the same number below. The upper carnivorous tooth has three lobes and an obtuse heel; the lower has two lobes, pointed and sharp, and no heel. There is one very small tuberculous tooth above as an auxiliary, and then the strong back teeth. The muscles of the jaw are of tremendous power. I have come across the remains of a buffalo killed by a tiger, and found all the large bones, even the big strong bones of the pelvis and large joints, cracked and crunched like so many walnuts by the powerful jaws of the fierce brute. The eye is peculiarly brilliant, and when glaring with fury it is truly demoniac. With his bristles rigid, the snarling lips drawn back, disclosing the formidable fangs, the body crouching for his spring, and the lithe tail puffed up and swollen, and lashing restlessly from side to side, each muscle tense and strung, and an undulating movement perceptible like the motions of a huge snake, a crouching tiger is a sight that strikes a certain chill to the heart of the onlooker. When he bounds forward, with a roar that reverberates among the mazy labyrinths of the interminable jungle, he tests the steadiest nerve and almost daunts the bravest heart.

Professor King is going to cross the Atlantic in a balloon, and now Professor Wise proposes to go to the North Pole by the same means of locomotion. Uncle Sammy will take a row up Salt river next fall.

"Peace With Honor."

Lord Beaconsfield announced on his return from Berlin that he brought to the British people peace with honor; and the hurrah over his success filled the world with noise for many months. He did secure peace, certainly, because by the secret agreement with Russia he conceded to that power all and every one of those points for which it had been disposed to fight, as there remained no object for which Russia deemed it worth her while to make war. England had peace, of course. But where was the honor? That seemed to consist in the fact that England had succeeded in changing in one important point the dispositions made by the Treaty of San Stefano. It was not a point that Russia deemed great enough to fight about; but just then no point was too little for England to crow over. The point so gained was the separation of Eastern Roumelia from the Bulgaria of the San Stefano Treaty. It was "honor" for England to have saved the Sultan a mere scrap of that vast continental domain which she had declared should not be torn from him. Not a syllable was whispered of what he had lost; but what was saved was the basis of the British boast. But what has become now of the basis of that boast? It is agreed by all the Powers that the reservation made in the Sultan's favor by the Treaty of Berlin—that reservation which was the basis of so much British hifalutin—cannot be carried into effect, and Eastern Roumelia must for the present be left to govern itself even as Bulgaria does, so that the "honor" of the epigram becomes shadowy.

When Hotel Clerks at the "Hub" Condescend to Thaw.

It is about time that curb-bits were put on the supreme courts of this country. Members of the United States Supreme Court robbed the people of their President, and now the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, bolder still, has tackled and temporarily routed that high-cock-a-lorem of the land, the hotel clerk. He was an immaculate, *blaze*, haughty personage, who officiated in a Boston hotel. He towered ineffably above common mortals, and it was only when celebrities like Charles Francis Adams, Ralph Waldo Emerson, or Wendell Phillips appeared at his desk that he condescended to thaw. Indeed, it is said, that then he thawed too effusively. He thawed all over his distinguished guests. He shook their hands warmly, asked them all sorts of impertinent questions, and called them "old fellow!" and Charles and Ralph and Wen. He slapped the North Frigid Adams on the cold shoulders as he was going into breakfast, with the ebullient greeting: "Well, how are you this morning, old cock?" These gentlemen were overwhelmed by his familiarities. The clerk's kind patronage embarrassed them. That personage continued in his free and easy habit of calling people by their Christian names until the hotel-keepers discharged him. He thereupon sued them for his salary for the rest of the year, and the Supreme Court decided that he must lose it—and they were glad of it.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Unselfishness of Farmers.

The Springfield *Republican* calls attention to a trait of farmers in which, it thinks, they differ, as regards each other, from the members of any other guild. "Each man is eager to show his neighbor any new discovery or acquisition which he has possessed himself of that is likely to help on the business of farming. If he thinks he has a 'good thing' he wants others to know about it, whether it be the result of some successful experiment in raising a crop, an improved breed of cattle or a variety of vegetables or a package of seed which has come from a distance. Apparently he does not for a moment entertain the idea that it would be to his profit to keep such knowledge or specimens to himself. And if another farmer comes to see him, he is pleased to show all his possessions, and there are no corners of the place by which the visitor is hurried because some experimenting is going on there which the owner does not care to have seen, as is often the case when a visitor makes the grand rounds of a factory. Contrast this habit of farmers with the way that neighboring merchants and manufacturers do their business. Why, when it was first proposed to connect the paper mills in Holyoke with their offices in this city by telephone, objection was at once raised that the paper makers might possibly learn each other's secrets as a consequence.

THE EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE'S INVESTMENT.—The story of Eugenie's life insurance investment is told by Senator Washburn, of Massachusetts, in his report concerning life insurance in France. The ex-Empress Eugenie, as an act of grace, and also as an expression of her gratitude that an heir was born to the throne, conceived and organized a provision for the benefit of all French children born on the same day as her son, who, as orphans or otherwise, might, during their minority, need assistance, and beyond that period, also, for such of them as, by reason of physical deformity or imbecility, might be unable to support themselves. To this charity, known as the Prince Imperial Orphan Fund, she contributed generously, and she also secured aid from others able to co-operate with her in the undertaking. The charity at once became operative, and it has been of great practical utility. To provide against the contingency of her death, she obtained an insurance in her behalf, upon her life, for $400,000. This she did, not only with the consent of the Emperor, which was necessary, but with his full sympathy and co operation. After the fall of the empire the sum was reduced to $200,000, which is now in force, and she regularly remits the premiums to the offices.

"There is nothing," said Plato, "so delightful as the hearing and speaking of truth." For this reason there is no conversation so agreeable as that of the man of integrity, who hears without any intention to betray, and speaks without any intention to deceive.

Unselfish and noble acts are the most radiant epochs in the biography of souls. When wrought in earliest youth, they lie in the memory of age like the coral islands, green and sunny amidst the melancholy waste of ocean.

The Late Madame Bonaparte.

CLOSE OF A NOTABLY ROMANTIC CAREER.

"I know the most beautiful young woman in the world, whom you must marry"—this, in 1803, from a Baltimore lady to Jerome, brother of him who was destined to shatter empires by a nod. Jerome had served under General Leclerc (Pauline Bonaparte's first husband) in Santo Domingo, and, after carrying dispatches home to France, had gone to Martinique to command a frigate. He was invited to Baltimore, and there, at the house of Samuel Chase, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, he met Betsey Patterson, then eighteen. Her mind, richly-stored by her tender, religious and highly-cultured mother, was quick, her wit sparkling, her manners sprightly and coquettish, and her beauty simply dazzling. Patterson *pere* was a frugal, thrifty, well-to-do business man, of strict integrity in businesss matters, but close and arbitrary in his family relations.

Miss Patterson was desirous of seeing the distinguished Frenchman, and Jerome's curiosity was piqued as the prettiest girl in Baltimore had been sent to Virginia in order to be kept out of *his* way. The young lady contrived to attend the city races, and came face to face with her fate. Miss Patterson wore a buff-colored silk dress, very scanty as to drapery, a large *fichu*, and a huge leghorn bonnet, trimmed with pink gauze and long ostrich feather. Jerome was an ardent wooer; the maid was willing to be won, as it had been predicted that she was to wed a distinguished Frenchman, "a prince in disguise"; and on the twenty-ninth day of October, 1803, a license for their marriage was issued. A hitch occurred, however, and the marriage did not take place till Christmas Eve, Bishop John Carroll, brother of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, tying the knot in accordance with the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church. The bride wore a plain and very scanty India dress, with old lace, and a string of pearls at her throat; the groom, a rich laced and embroidered purple satin coat, the white-lined skirts of which reached his heels, knee-breeches, diamond buckles and powder. Bonaparte, who had other views anent the career of his brother, was highly incensed at the marriage. On the 20th of April he caused the French Minister of Marine to write to the French Consul at New York his resolution "that no money shall be advanced on the order of citizen Jerome," and to "prohibit all captains of French vessels from receiving on board the young person to whom the citizen Jerome had connected himself," and to insist on Jerome's return to France by the first French frigate. Such were the wishes of the First Consul, "whose inflexibility can be compared to nothing but the vastness of his conceptions."

It was not until March 31st, 1805, that Jerome embarked at Baltimore on board the *Erin*, with his wife, for Spain. They had set sail on the previous August, but had been wrecked. Madame Bonaparte's wadded *pelisse* nearly proved her destruction, as its weight kept her under water; but a sailor fished her up, and shortly afterwards, at a hospitable farm-house, she scandalized her aunt by "enjoying roast goose and apple-sauce, instead of kneeling in thank-giving." Arrived in Spain, Jerome quitted his wife and proceeded to Paris, and on the 3d of May, 1805, the report of the annulling of the marriage reached Philadelphia. Madame Bonaparte arrived in London, where, at Camberwell, July 7th, 1805, was born her son, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte.

In September Robert Patterson was made acquainted with Napoleon's terms —a pension for life of 60 000 francs a year, if Miss Patterson would return to America, and not take the name of Bonaparte. On the 12th of August, 1807, Jerome, who had been spurned by the Queen of Etruria, was married to the Princess Frederica Catherine of Wurtemburg.

Only once afterwards did he ever meet his American wife—in the gallery of the Pitti Palace at Florence in 1821. The princess was leaning on his arm; he started violently, whispered hoarsely, "That lady is my former wife," and hurriedly quitted the gallery and the city.

Mr. Patterson behaved very hardly to his daughter, and in dying bequeathed her some houses and his cellar of wine. Jerome sent her a thousand guineas on the birth of their son; he subsequently offered her, after his second marriage, the principality of Smalcald, with $40,000 a year—an offer declined in the words: "Though Westphalia may be a considerable kingdom, it is not large enough to hold two queens." Napoleon was so pleased with this answer, that he offered to befriend her. She asked to be created a duchess, which was promised, but the promise was never carried out. He forwarded her $20,000 in cash, and allowed her an annuity of $12,000 till he abdicated, permitting her to sign receipts "Elizabeth Bonaparte." Jerome taunted her with accepting money from his brother, but she retorted that she preferred shelter under the wing of an eagle to shelter under the wing of a goose. She refused to "pose as a victim of imperial tyranny" at the Court of Louis XVIII., and under the Restoration was one of the reigning beauties of Paris. She had "a spirited head, crowned with waving brown hair; large, lustrous, liquid, hazel eyes, promising a tender sensibility that did not exist; a nose of delicate Greek outline, mouth and rounded chin, nests for Cupid; arms, bust and shoulders to satisfy a sculptor.

Talleyrand said: "If she were a queen, with what grace she would reign"; Gortschakoff, then a diplomatic *debutant*, observed that if she had been "near the throne, the Allies would have found it more difficult to depose Napoleon"; and Prince Jerome Napoleon, who was not at all her friend, has characterized her as "ambitious, with an untamable spirit and a stainless reputation." Napoleon III. allowed her son an annuity of $14,000, discontinued, however, when she contested the ex King of Westphalia's will, in which Jerome ignored his son; still the Emperor recognized his cousin at Court, and granted to Madame Bonaparte-Patterson's grandson a pension of $6,000 that only ceased with the Second Empire.

Her son, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, was graduated at Harvard in 1826, and studied law, but never practiced. He married the daughter of a wealthy resident of Roxbury, Mass., Miss Susan Mary Williams, who bore him two sons—Jerome Napoleon, born in 1832, and Charles Joseph, born in 1852. The elder was graduated at West Point, but soon after resigned his commission and entered the French Army, serving with distinction in the Crimea.

Madame Bonaparte of late years lived a secluded life. She was a woman of intense vitality, and, though several times, notably in 1838, her life was despaired of, she recovered to repeat her favorite prediction that she would live to be a hundred years old. She died on April 4th, at the ripe age of ninety-four years.

Train the Boys for Business.

There is one element in the home instruction of boys to which, says a Boston paper, too little attention has been given, and that is the cultivation of habits of punctuality, system, order, and responsibility. In too many households boys from twelve to seventeen years are too much administered to by loving mothers or other female members of the family. Boy's lives during those years are the halcyon days of their existence. Up in the morning just in season for breakfast, nothing to do but to start off early enough not to be late; looking upon an errand as taking too much time and memory away from enjoyment; little thought of personal appearance except when reminded by the mother to "spruce up" a little; finding his wardrobe always where mother puts it—in fact, having nothing to do but enjoy himself.

Thus his life goes on until school ends. Then he is ready for business. He goes into an office where everything is system, order, precision. He is expected to keep things neat and orderly, sometimes kindle fires, file letters, do errands—in short, become a part of a nicely-regulated machine, where everything moves in systematic grooves, and each one is responsible for correctness in his department, and where, in place of ministers to his comfort, he finds task-masters, more or less lenient, to be sure, and everything in marked contrast to his previous life.

In many instances the change is too great. Errors become numerous, blunders, overlooked at first, get to be a matter of serious moment; then patience is overtasked and the boy is told his services are no longer wanted. This is his first blow, and sometimes he never rallies from it. Then comes the surprise to the parents who, too often, never know real cause, nor where they have failed in the training of their children.

What is wanted is for every boy to have something special to do; to have some duty at a definite hour, and to learn to watch for that time to come; to be answerable for a certain portion of the routine of the household; to be trained to anticipate the time when he may enter the ranks of business, and be fortified with habits of energy, accuracy, and application, often of more importance than superficial book learning.

Who Asked You To?

In connection with the debt due Horace Greeley by young Vanderbilt that has just been paid with interest to Mr. Greeley's daughters, a story is told that when then the Commodore heard "Corneel" had been borrowing large sums of money he became very angry, and assuming that Mr. Greeley had loaned the money mainly in the belief that he, the Commodore, would repay it, determined not to pay it, as a warning to others not to lend money to this wayward son. After thinking over it, he set off in high dudgeon to see Mr. Greeley, and "give him a piece of his mind about it. Mr. Greeley was very busy when the Commodore came, puffing and indignant, into his office. In his usual bluff, impetuous way, the Commodore said: "Mr. Greeley, I understand you've been lending my son 'Corneel' money?" Mr. Greeley, looking up quickly, and then almost instantly resuming his work, replied, in his usual drawling way, "Yes, Commodore, I've let him have some money." "You have, eh?" bluffed in the Commodore, "you have—well, I want you to understand that I ain't responsible for it and I shan't pay you a cent of it." Mr. Greeley ran his spectacles up on his brows, stopped writing for a moment, and turning a full face on the Commodore, fairly yelled out, "You won't, eh?" Well, who in thunder asked you to pay it? I didn't, did I?" Greeley dropped his glasses over his eyes and bent again to his work The Commodore, nonplussed and boiling over with fury, steamed out of the office, and it was matter of rumor that the two men were never afterward on as good terms as they had previously been.

Out-Door Exercise in Spring Time.

Now that spring has fairly come and the country is daily growing more attractive and beautiful in its fresh new garb it will be well for all whose work keeps them much indoors to get out daily or as often as possible for an hour or two of fresh air. By the rapid transit roads, the steamboats and the many lines of railroad there are hundreds of beautiful spots within an hour's ride of this city where, on any bright, sunny day, one can have a most enjoyable time, and return toned up and much improved for the tasks of the next day. Take these turns into the country as often as possible, even for only an hour or two, and much of the good strength and exhilaration are secured which too many now only know after a summer's vacation. If fathers would contrive a practice, so common in England, to get their children into the country occasionally for a day's outing they would find a mutual benefit and enjoyment which could not fail to prove very gratifying. Mr. Lloyd S. Bryce in his interesting article in the *North American Review* for May shows clearly what benefit may be gained from all outdoor sports. As he says, walking for an hour in the open air is preferable to so much of what we now call "condensed exercise" with health-lifts, rowing machines and the like. Out, then, into the open air!

The State of California is 700 miles long with an average width of 220 miles, making an aggregate area of 98,634,240 acres. Of this amount 65 000,000 are adapted to agriculture, 15,000,000 to grazing, 4,000,000 are swamp and overflowed land, and 14,034,240 are lakes, bays and precipitous mountains. The Federal government has granted to the State 10,782,160 acres of public lands.

A Denison man who went with the first rush to Leadville, writes back that hundreds would get away from there if they had the means. Starvation there stares thousands in the face.

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And Stock-in-Trade, consisting in IRON, STEEL, COAL, SPRINGS, AXLES, BOLTS, NAILS, LOCKS, SCREWS, HINGES, ETC.

CASTINGS FOR MACHINERY,

Cutlery, in Every Style,

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Fuse, and all kinds of Ammunition.

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Paints, Oils, Brushes, Window-Glass, Etc., Etc.

☞The attention of Farmers, Mechanics and Builders is particularly invited to his stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at very low prices.

H. B. WOOD.

WOODLAND, Sept. 24, 1874. jalw

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Manufactured at Newton & Co's Lumber Yard.

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The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, May 15th, 1879.

New York Journals on California's New Constitution.

NEW YORK, May 8.—To-morrow's *World* will say on the California election: As we before pointed out, this must be regarded as a calamity to the State and to the Nation. The evils from which the people of California have suffered were considerable, no doubt. Eastern men can form some idea of their nature and extent if they will reflect that a California Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States—Justice Field—dissents from the sound decree of that Court enforcing the law of Thurman's bill upon a Pacific railway monopoly; but the new Constitution offers a remedy worse than the disease. Capitalists for three months past have refused to invest in California enterprises, and there has been a complete cessation in the incorporation of business companies, as no one cares to go into operations which must be saddled with double taxes, and hampered in all directions with restrictions as numerous and as annoying as those which any of the rulers of feudal times ever imposed upon commerce and trade. Some lines of business now prospering in California will have to be abandoned entirely. Others can only be carried on with decreased advantages to custom, at increased cost to producers, and in others, all sorts of evasion of law will be resorted to, to the material injury of the State. Corporations will remove their main offices to Nevada or Oregon. This means, of course, a fatal blow at the real estate business of San Francisco. Widely separated from us, as are the Pacific States, whatever effects them disastrously must still touch us nearly; but the evil consequences to the East of Wednesday's work in California will neither be so great nor so immediate as to California herself. Her farmers had before them the example of the anti-monopolist of the Northwest, who a few years ago passed the Potter laws, and immediately afterwards finding capital scared away from their borders, had to amend them into something reasonable. Unhappily, the process of amendment in the case of California will not be so easy.

The *Sun* will have the following: The prevalent idea at the East regarding California's new Constitution is that it embodies the teachings and political creed of Dennis Keaney. That is a mistake, and one that does Kearny too much honor. The new Constitution must be accepted as the expression of the will of the people of California, for it was adopted, first, by a fairly representative body of the people's delegates, and then, after a canvass almost unparalleled in its thoroughness and bitterness, by the people themselves at the polls. It is an aggressive instrument, unlike any that ever before shaped the laws of a commonwealth. It is a novel experiment in the science of self-government, and as such it will be watched in its workings with deep interest by the people in every part of the civilized world. Its provisions are so directly opposed to established methods, and in several particulars, as we think, to the spirit of the Federal Constitution, that it is certain to raise many questions which will give employment to the Courts for some time to come. The best test of a good law, and the surest death for a bad law, is its faithful execution.

The *Herald* will say: The influence of this decision on the future of the State cannot fail to be highly important, because at a stroke it changes the conditions which have controlled the relations of capital and labor in California since the admission of that prolific territory as a State. The Chinese are by the new Constitution virtually excluded from employment. If they do not go they can stay and starve. California says this by from eight to ten thousand majority. Now the world will see how the communistic idea works in practice.

The *Staats-Zeitung* has a long article, which is mainly an explanation of the provisions of the new Constitution. Surprise is expressed on account of the large majority in favor, and pity that the State was virtually at the mercy of mobocracy and demagogism.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The *Times* says of the election: A mild form of socialism is now about to be tried in one of the States of the Republic—perhaps it is just as well that it should be tried in a distant part of the country, and in a State which always makes much of its own griefs, as well as of its own advantages. Many requirements of the new Constitution are impossible of execution; others will be evaded by corrupt officers. But enough will remain to bring disaster upon the people.

The *Tribune* says: This result was wholly unexpected—quite as much so in California as throughout the country. All decent prophets of the Pacific Coast are discomfited, and the political devil is loose. It is not likely that the new Constitution will stand. It can hardly be that a civilized people will be content to live under it.

Increase of the Human Race!

According to the most recent calculations—those of Peterman—the population of the whole world is now 1,424,000,000. It is well known that not a few thinkers have called in question the account of the origin of mankind as given in the Biblical writings, on the ground that it was impossible that in the period in question so many could have descended from two ancestors, Adam and Eve. This objection, however, Euler has undertaken to meet, by showing that, in a process of doubling the population from one pair it might amount to any conceivable number. It has been laid down that a population can double itself in twenty-five years. It is true that, if the population increased to its present pitch in 5,880 years it may have doubled itself every 200 years. The inhabitants of the earth would thus approach 3,000,000,000; and at the same rate the difference between the birth rates and the death rates would be nearly constant, although themselves varying widely.

Extraordinary Rifle Range.

From tests recently made in India with the Martini-Henry rifle, the arm used by the infantry of the English army, it is shown that the range of these guns is much greater than has commonly been supposed—greater, indeed, than has been claimed by their inventors. An ordinary rifle of this class is sighted for a range of 1,400 yards, but at the trials referred to it was found that its fire was perfectly effective at 2,100 yards, and hence all that was required to secure this vast increase in the offensive and defensive power of the infantry service was a purely mechanical change in the apparatus for sighting at long distances.

Parole Wins the Chester Handicap.

LONDON, May 8.—Parole has retrieved his loss of the race for the Chester Trades Cup yesterday by winning that for the great Chester Handicap Stake, which took place to-day, the last of the Cheshire meeting. Lord Dupplin's four-year-old chestnut gelding Reefer, which won the Chester Trades Cup, got the second place and, Lord Leigh's four-year-old bay colt Sir Joseph, the third. There were eight starters. The distance of the course is nearly one mile and a quarter and the race was for three-year-olds and upward.

THE Louisville *Age* gives this chronicle of the bench in Kentucky: "Judge Riddle, a few years back, had a bottle thrown at his head while on the bench. Judge Wickliffe found it necessary to shield himself behind his desk in Court to escape stray pistol balls. Judge Randall had to abandon Court and leave the town o. Jackson very expeditiously. And the County Judge of Breathitt county was killed."

At a recent hailstorm in Florida the hailstones were as large as hen's eggs. The Floridans allowed them to melt, but Connecticut would have painted them white and shipped them to New York as genuine hen fruit.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

THE ILLUSTRATED
Historical Atlas of Yolo Co.

We are preparing a volume to illustrate and describe your County. The plan of this work is to represent by language and pictures its most important features, as shown in residences, Farms, Mills, Mines, Schools, Churches, Hotels and Business Houses, which of themselves are monuments to the taste and prosperity of the community in which they are situated and which no written description can portray.

The Illustrations are to be made from original sketches drawn on the spot by Artists of the first ability. All sections of the County will be visited and the owners of prominent places deemed worthy of representation will be invited to have them prepared for the work. Similar works issued in other Counties have received the cordial support and generous patronage of leading citizens interested in the welfare and prosperity of their respective localities.

We have completed arrangements for publishing in our work the

OFFICIAL MAP OF THE COUNTY!

Thus supplying a long felt want by placing in the hands of every subscriber a correct copy of the Map, which will be well drawn and lithographed and divided into six sections. Each section will be 10x26 inches in size, and contain Six Congressional Townships.

Our aim will be to spread abroad reliable information relative to your County. The work will contain a large amount of Historical, Descriptive and Statistical matter of value and interest to all residents, and will be suitable for any parlor or library, and one which all citizens may feel proud to show to their friends at home and abroad as a representation of the enterprise, business and wealth of the County.

DePUE & CO., Publishers.
mh20w

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—AND—
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Which we offer as first-class Goods. We also have a full line of Forks, Rakes, and all Harvesting Tools, with a WELL SELECTED STOCK OF HARDWARE.

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We shall, by fair dealing, endeavor to merit patronage, and by selling at favorable rates make it an object to purchase our goods.

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Business " 45	"	35.00
" " 35	"	25.00

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French Doeskin worth $14	for	$12.00
Pants " 9	"	7.00
" " 7	"	5.00
" " 6	"	4.50

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March 30th, 1879. apldw

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The Highest Price Paid for Fat Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.
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And the TAYLOR SULKY RAKE."
Samples of which may be seen at the WOODLAND MILLS.
my1w3m LLOYD B. RHODES.

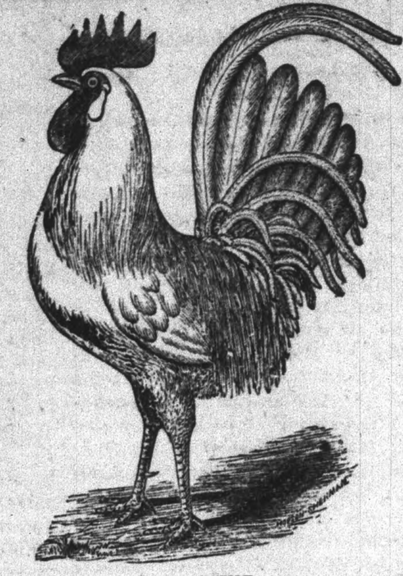
Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SIXTH Judicial District, State of California, County of Yolo.
FRANCIS HUNT, Plaintiff, vs. HENRY C. HUNT, Defendant.
The People of the State of California send greeting to HENRY C. HUNT:
You are hereby summoned to appear and answer the complaint of FRANCIS HUNT in said Court filed against you, within ten days from the service of this writ, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you in this county; if served out of this county, but within this Judicial District, within twenty days; but if served on you without said District, then in forty days from such service, exclusive of the day of service, in an action commenced on the 12th day of March, 1879, in said Court.
Said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between the said Plaintiff and Defendant, upon the ground of desertion of the said Plaintiff by the said Defendant, and for the care, custody and control of their minor child; and you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as directed, plaintiff will take default and judgment for the relief demanded in Plaintiff's complaint.
In testimony whereof, I, D. M. BURNS, Clerk of the Sixth Judicial District Court aforesaid, do hereunto set my hand and affix the Seal of said Court, at office in Woodland, this 12th day of March, A.D. 1879.
[SEAL] D. M. BURNS, Clerk.
By IGNACIO BROWN, Deputy.
J. C. BALL, Attorney for Plaintiff. [mh20w2m

Probate Notice.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF THE County of Yolo, State of California.
In the matter of the Estate of NOBLE CLARK, deceased.
Order to show cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.
W. J. CLARK, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of NOBLE CLARK, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified praying for an order of sale of the Real Estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.
It is therefore ordered by the said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Probate Court on SATURDAY, THE SEVENTEENTH DAY OF MAY, 1879, at One o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Probate Court at Woodland, in said County of Yolo, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Executor to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary.
And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week four successive weeks in the YOLO DEMOCRAT, a newspaper printed and published in said Yolo county.
E. R. BUSH, Probate Judge.
Dated April 15th, 1879. ap17w5t

BEE HIVES AND HONEY BOXES on hand and manufactured to order at the residence of the undersigned, corner North and Elm streets.
mh21tmy12 GEORGE WISEMAN.



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CALIFORNIA POULTRY YARDS,
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May be had the greatest and best variety of Imported, Premium and Fancy Fowls
WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS!
If you want fowls or eggs write the proprietor, MRS. C. H. SPRAGUE, Woodland.
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Safe Arrival of Eggs guaranteed.
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An Experienced Caterer
To the enjoyment of the public, and who never fails to please those who honor him with their patronage. Those desiring to engage the Park should confer with
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ALWAYS ON HAND:
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OF GOOD WHEAT LAND!
Credit of one-half will be given if desired for one or two years. Inquire of
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All our stock purchased direct from the Manufacturers. fe21w

WOODLAND RACE-TRACK!
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Has taken charge of this popular track and invites the patronage of horse men and the public. Every thing will be conducted strictly on the square. mh12w

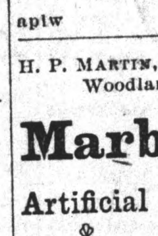
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By the above card it will will be seen that we have purchased the well-known
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NEEDED FOR HOME USE!
BOTH IN THE
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For doing the same, and do not hesitate to say that we have AS GOOD MACHINERY AS CAN BE FOUND ON THE COAST.
THE BEST OF MECHANICS,
Both on Wood and Iron we have at all times. Call for your Machine work, Blacksmithing and Wood work, and satisfy yourselves, before transporting and paying the enormous rates of freight to and fro for miles away to the cities. By doing
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And square dealing, we are in hopes to merit your patronage.
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